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PALL R. SHIPMAN.

AGENTS. M. Lambdin, H pklusam'l Ray, Jr., Tompkin dmiston, Crab Orchard J. L. Magee, C. Geo. S. Savage, Mil J. L. Magee, C. Thos. R. Taylor TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1663.

We had intended, but have neglected, publish a pamphlet addressed by the Hon. W. Gantt, of Arkansas, to the people of that

tate, setting forth to them in strong terms at the rebellion is a failure, and advising em to submit to the laws and make peace ith the Government at Washington. The mublet contains many things deserving the ention of the whole country, South and rth. It will have no little effect in Europe. We first knew Mr. Gantt as a poet. A!ough his profession was the law, he sent us eral poetical productions many years ago om Arkadelphia, Arkansas. He was elected Congress at the last Congressional election n that State, and, np to the time of the breakoon sfterwards went into the rebel army, nd, in the course of his military experience. is twice taken prisoner. He has seen and ard a great deal on both sides and has en enough to understand and appreciate at he sees and hears. He is an intelligent, le, and brave man, with just pretension to me genius. He is now within the Federal nes in Arkaneas.

In the Journal of yesterday we pubed in full the official documents called rth by the Maryland election. The case as sented by those documents is plainly one inexcusable encroachment by the national borities on the rights and dignity of a ate of the Union. It is indeed a very flant and alarming case of this description. e State of Maryland is loyal. The anthoriof Maryland are loyal. The loyalty of is unimpeached and unimpe is is acknowledged on all hands. Morer, the constitution and laws of Maryland, far as the rebel power is concerned, are in betructed operation. Yet the election in ry land was held not under the constitution laws of the State but under the military ers of the national au horities; and this only without consultation with the State rities but in disregard of their solema e trempled wantonly into the dust by the heel of the military power of the Union. national authorities instead of protecting State voluntarily degraded it. They deerately interfered, in contempt alike of the ws of Maryland and of the protest of her rities, for the purpose of securing the mph of the radical Unionists and the deat of the conservative Unionists. Of course is purpose was accomplished. The election as nothing more or less than a bitter mock-

be President's action in the case of Mis ari received the universal approval of the ervatives of the country. His action in case of Maryland will receive as it deserves universal condemnation. The Presint in the latter case has reversed with a venoe the course he took in the former cas is point is worthy of particular notice. The licals of Missonri called on the President to erfere in their behalf by a change of policy hich be might have made without positively ringing the laws of the State. The Pres

ent refused their demand: and instir refused The radicals of Maryland, however, called the President to interfere in their behalf setting at defiance the laws of the State nd of the Union, and he promptly granted e demand. The President declined to modihis own policy at the solicitation of the souri radicals; hnt at the solicitation of Mary land radicals he unhesitatingly set le the constitution itself as though it ere the emanation of his own will. ow is this? What is the explanaon of this remarkable difference? Is it ple caprice? Or has the President reted of his action in the case of Missonri? did he look upon the game in Missouri as t worth the candle, while he looked upon e game in Maryland as worth several canes of the most expensive kind? Be this as may, certain it is, that, emancipation havg been decreed already in Missonri, and r gressmen being already elected there, the me in that State was one in which the Present had everything to lose and nothing to ain by interfering, whereas in Maryland the me involved not only the immediate ancss or defeat of emancipation in the State, t the ascendency of the radical party in the t Congress of the Union. Such is undebly the fact. How significant it may be, spects the point under notice, we shall

One thing, however, we will venture to add this point; and that is the following exact from a speech delivered by Governor ates in the city of New York on the evening f the 29th nlt. Governor Yates, as our reads know, is the official bead of Mr. Lincoln's

ot presume to determine.

Mr. Lincoln did not travel fast enough for m; and yet it was not in the counsels of rovidence that he should have travelled fas-r. When he telegraphed to himaurging him radical measures, Mr. Lincoln's response to m by telegraph was—like that of Moses to e murmuring Israelites at the Red Sea— lick, hold still, and see the salvation of

he date of this extraordinary corresponde it, if we were to hazard a conjecture on the tject, we should say that the correspondence ust have taken place while the case of Misari was undetermined and before the case of Mary land had come up for determination, th overnor in his argent entreaty having his ye on what he apprehended the President uld do in the former case, and the President

in his pious response having his eye on what he intended to do in the latter case. It cor ainly wears that look to the country. Indeed, we think the injunction to "Dick" comprises the whole philosophy of Mr. Lincoln's socalled management of the radicals. It is true. he has frequently called upon them to "hold il," but only, if we may be pardoned for pting his protanity, that they might with the ster certainty 'see the salvation of God. Mr. Lincoln has never curbed the eagerness of the radicals without stimulating their hope at the same time; and he has never stimulated their hope without gratifying it sooner or later. For this among other grave offences he will be

judged ere long at the bar of the nation.

Surely the grave offence he has just commit-

ted against the State o' Maryland and the Union forms but a miserable preparation for bis appearance before that angust tribunal.

A private letter from Gen. Thomas to Gen. Burnside has been captured and published by the rebels. It is dated at Chattanooga, Oct. 20, and opens with this charac-

GENERAL: I regret to have to inform you that General Rosecrans was relieved from dnty with this army yesterday, and that I have been placed in command. The Lexington Observer says, with great

trnth: "There is evidently not in the Federal General Thomas, whilst perhaps there is not as to fear imaginary danger. one better qualified for any position in which he may be placed. The above extract from other occasions. It will be seen that he reuctantly assumed the command of the Army of the Cumberland to the displacement of chance for promotion was presented to him. Whilst General Buell was preparing at Louis- been going on among persons within his own ville to move against Bragg, the President proposed to supersede him with General urging that General Buell should be retained as best fitted for the command. From the had reason to regard as actual and dangerons, battle at Mill Springs to the bloody field of has instituted vigorous messures, in reference Chickemanga, Gen. Thomas has proved him- to the matter, with a view to prevent the vioself a discreet, brave, and successful comhopefully by the country than any General on the Federal side."

THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACT BOUND FOR vis to take care of his health, says: "for every day has convinced me more and more

vacant." We do not know why De Leon wishes to see the Southern Confederacy "led Into Ca- no objection to ridicule, hut a laugh some times naan," unless he is reminded of 'that place" | comes in at the wrong place. Better weep by the Southern experience that "Jordan is a upon glad occasions than laugh upon sad ones. bard road to travel." But we assure Mr. De Leon that Canean is quite "vacant" enough for the Southern Confederacy, and it has a prophetic curse upon it that makes it a very | Chase, &c., &c. These papers laugh at that—perproper retreat for the rebels. They need no heps justly, perhaps unjustly. They speak of one Joshna to lead them. There are regular lines of the alleged conspirators as a school-master, of steamers and packets that run to Alexan- another as a tailor, and another as a washerdria and Beyront. Let the rebels go and en- woman. The "school-master" is the School joy Caanan, now that it is vacant. They have Commissioner of Ohio. The "tailor" made their own territory a wilderness of sin.

DAUGHTER.—We learn that a man, supposed assured that she was a washer-woman only to be concerned in the marder of Mrs. Blank for the cccasion-a pseudo-washer-woman. and her daughter, was arrested on Sunday | The assumed calling might give her acnight, at Shepherdsville. It is believed that cess where, in the character of a rehel robbery instigated the villain to commit the sympathizer, she could not go. Govern-Mrs. Blank was the mother of Mr. E. W. the Army of the Potomac as a poor infirm Blunk, one of the conductors on the Louis- old pedlar. Spice notoriously go everywhere ville, New Albany, and Chicago Railroad, in all sorts of low disguises; and the Editor, and of Mrs. W. A. Tabler, of that city. In who, upon hearing of their arrest, assumes the horror of its atrocity, this is one of the | that they are exactly what they have premost cold-blooded marders ever committed in | tended to be, is either very heedless or very this vicinity. It is sincerely hoped that all silly. The most that we know in regard to the parties engaged in it will be arrested and the alleged conspiracy in Ohio is, that a Grand brought to speedy and condign punishment. Jury, after investigating the affair, has found Mr. Blunk and Mrs. Tabler have the sincere a true bill against the alleged conspirators. sympathics of their many friends in their terri- This assuredly has more weight than the ble affliction. Mrs. Blunk and her daughter laughs of Editors who know nothing est. The rights and dignity of the State were well known and highly esteemed hy a about the matter. Let the persons accused wide circle of acquaintances, and their tragi- have a fair trial-no more, no less. ast the pall of gloom ov many households.

> The Confederates are arming some lately-raised regiments with a new weapon, which is described as consisting of a keen two-edged etrel blade, like a large bowie-knife, near a foot and a half long, with a sickle-like hook, feet made, mee foot and a half long, with a sickle-like nook, very sharp, bending back from the socket.
>
> Chicago Times,

Times, you are behind yourself; that is, you are behind the times. The weapon you sively soon after the beginning of the rebellion. I'undrede of specimens were picked up on the field of Sailoh, and two of them were

The howie-knife blade snoken of is attached to a strong staff about eight feet long.

DEAFT EXEMPTIONS .- The enormons numher of drafted men who escaped military duty by reason of physical infirmity has produced a change in the regulations of the Provost Marshal General. A new list of causes of exemption is published, in which the catalogue of available maladies is considerably reduced. Near sighted people are not to be exempted. But excessively fat men are. So we may expect a good many fellows to betake themselves to eating more enormously than ever And probably some will stuff out their abdomens as Hacket does his when he plays Falgtsff.

The New York News asks whether it would be the triumph of the principle of selfgovernment if the rebels should submit for the jurpose of avoiding starvation. Just as much certainly as if they should submit to the power of bell and bayonet. In either case it would be submission from physical necessity or presence.

We are not fighting to prove a principle. We assume the principle and are fighting to maintain it. The prick of a hayonet proves no more than a pang of hunger does.

A correspondent undertakes to rebuke for making light of Southern hunger. God knows we couldn't do it but for the fact that the rebels know very well how they could procure an abundance of food but are too obstinate and revengeful to adopt the

Let not our armies talk about going into winter quarters. Let them go into the

take place in one year. 'Tis a good while to of the Federal authorities. WHIL

Russia has been true to us, though she mey not have been true to the Pole. | For the Louisville Sunday Journal.

THE HOMELESS. BY LIZZIE CONWELL SMITH. Out on the river the night grows deep, And the dim shore seems so lone, thele the waves at its feet sob out in their slo and the wild March whide make mean; And home-tights over the land 1 see shine cheerly - but not for me!

And there are faces as young as mine That look on these starless skies, With lips that the glad smiles oversi And love in the happy eyes.

The glad fire shines on the pi tured w ll. And over each happy isce, and home's sweet influence hallows all The airs of the eacred place; Times, love a dear hand with its care is fo But wh will take care of me?

There the life to does grow few with love, Grew tender with thoughts of some and above ir solemn with thoughts of God (Il., dear to love's angels II me must be -But there is n home for me!

But a dear voice speaks to my wailing heart H voice, to the angels known— "Oh child, he fai; blul," 11 say s'o "And God will to ke care of thee."

Though matherless, homeless, in the earth And done with its night of grief,
) woul shati climb to a hear-uly birth
B) the hands of love's best belief! While Mother my guardian calul will be. And God will take care of me.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1863.

We observe a strong disposition Johnson's Island, release the rebel prisoners, elicited from them: destroy Buffalo, Sandusky, &c., and make a are not disposed to countenance mere fictions. but there is as little sense in rejecting realities es in embracing chimeras. Irrational scepticism is as much a weakness as irrational beainly a more nuessuming or modest officer than lief. To be blind to actual danger is as silly

Vie con't know whether such a conspiracy in Canada as has been spoken of existed there his captured private letter is simply in keep- or not. The evidence, so far as we have any, ing with noble conduct upon his part on is in the affirmative. It is very improbable that the Governor-General of Canada, if he had not been in possession of proof or exceedingly strong evidence of the existence of a Rosecrans, though the supersedure was alike conspinacy, would have telegraphed as he did gratifying to the army and nation. Another to the British Minister at Washington, for it instance of his modesty and conriesy to a can hardly be supposed that he is particularly brother officer occurred last year when a sensitive or early scared on our account. Certainly his means of ascertaining what has tentilory have been far better than those of Editors in the United States a thousand miles Thomas. The latter gracefully declined, away could be; and he, not satisfied with putting us on our gnard against a plot which he with him. lation of British nentrality. He would not mender, and is now perhaps looked to more have sent warning to Washington and taken trouble at home but for strong evidence of

danger. It may be said that a plot like that spoken CANAAN.-Edwin De Leon, a rebel agent in of would be absurd. We are by no means cer-Europe, in a confidential letter to Jeff Davis, tain as to that. If the plot was real, and if which was intercepted by the capture of a its master-spirits were shrewd and energetic, blockade-runner, after pleading with Jeff Da- it not Improbably might, but for the interposition of the Governor-General of Canada, have had serious and even fearful results. A little that we have no Joshua to take your place longer secrecy was perhaps all that the conand lead us into Canaan, if that place were spirators needed. At any rate the conspiracy, if it existed, was not wilder or more preposterous than the rebellion itself. We have

We may here say a word or two as to the plot, said to have been recently concocted in Ohio, for the release of the prisoners at Camp is a rich and influential merchant-tailor of Cincinnati, whose ardor and alacrity in the ARREST OF ONE OF THE MEN IMPLICATED rebel cause have, as we know, long been no-THE MURDER OF MRS. BLUNK AND HER | torious. As for the "washer-woman," we are urder. The New Albany Ledger says that or Wise's son came within the lines of

> The notorious abolitionist and ruffian Montgomery has come to hard words with some of his sable pets in the South. The sigh of Lysander in Midsummer-Night's Dresm belongs to all shades of the passion:

Ah me! for aught that ever I could read, Could ever hear by tale or history. The course of true love never did run smooth.

The particular obstruction just encountered by the course of Montgomery's true love for speak of is no new one. It was used exten- the negro appears to be a refusal on the part of his black Zouaves to receive their pay unless the Government will put them on a par with their white comrades. Such we understand to be the obstruction, and certainly here are the breakers which surge about it, in the Grant's right. Strong forces were left at inshape of a speech from Montgomery to his

You ought to be glad to pay for the privilege of fighting, instead of squabbling about money. You are a race of slaves. A few years ago your fathers worshipped snakes and crocodiles in Africa. Your features partake of a beastly character. Your religious exercises in this camp are a mixture of barbarism and Christianity. I am diagnated with the mean low bakits you have learned from the mean, low habits you have learned from the low whites. I hear them say to you, "Bully boys, bully boys, don't take this pay." What do they mean by this? Do yon mean to hully the Government out of your money, or that you are stubborn as hnils? Education expends the brain and improves the features. Your features can be improved. Your beauty cannot recommend you. Your yellow faces are evidences of rescality. You should get rid of this bad blood. My advice to you is, the lightest of you must marry the blackest woman. mean, low habits you have learned from the

What effect this little fit of love spleen pro duced on its objects we have not learned, though doubtless it produced the usual effect of such fascinating paroxysms. The quarrel was pretty sharp, but it is no doubt made up ere now, and the course of Montgomery's true love is running as smooth as ever. An obstruction of this sort ought not to be heeded hy a true lover.

- It is a customary cross

It has been repeated y stated that Brig Gen. Neal Dow, a prisoner in the hands of the rebels, is to be exchanged for Brig. Gen. John Morgan. We cannot believe this possible. So long as there is no general exchange-30 long as the great mass of prisoners on both sides are kept in confinement-for heaven's sake let not John Morgan be an exception. Rather let the exception, if there must be one, The next Presidential election will be almost any other officer now in the hands.

We need not refer to what John Morgan has accomplished in the course of this rebellion He has been in many things unscrupulous, but he has been immensely effective. He has made his appearance here, there, and everywhere. He has inflicted twice as much injury npon Union men and the Union cause as any other officer of his grade connected with Biegg's army. He has been the terror of Federsls and the hoast and glory of the rebels. Why, then, when no exchanges are taking place, exchange him for Gen. Neul Dow? Who and what is Gen. Neal Dow? A very respectable officer, probably, but what are his achievements? We used to hear of him as a temperance lecturer in Maine, but when and

where has he done anything in the war? The exchange of John Morgan for Neal Dow would be an act of the most wretched s'utidity and folly. And yet it may happen. There's no telling. There's scarcely any guess-

may The original draft of Mr. Lincoln's preclamation has been sent to a fair to be sold for the benefit of sick and wounded soldiers. And what is to be done with the pen he usedand the pen wiper-and the inkstand-and the sand-box-and the table!

REBEL LACKS .- The rebels lack meat, they lack bread, they lack clothes, they lack shoes, they lack whiskey, they lack money, they lack credit, they lack recognition, they lack a good cause, and they lack a thousand other things. They may well exclaim alack!

If the rebels rely upon Northern Democratic aid, they will find themselves leaning upon the wrong end of a spear,

TURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE MURDER AT SHELBYVILLE-CONFESSION OF THE TWO SER-GEANTS-A REBEL PRISONER IMPLICATED .on the part of some of our contemporaries The two Sergeants, Gibbs and Whittlesee, to sneer at and endeavor to ridicule the charged with the murder of Jas. M. Johnson, idea of a conspiracy on the part of rebels were yesterday brought before the military and rebel-sympathizers in Canada to capture authorities, and the following confession

Gibbs states that Capt. Morris instructed raid upon the commerce of Lake Erie. We him on leaving the camp, not to return to the town or camp with his prisoner. He denies however, having committed the marder. He acknowledges that his statement that the prisoner was shot by guerillas was false. He also admits that he changed clothes with Welsh Jones, a rebel prisoner, who was stopping at the hotel in Shelbyville with Captain

Sergeant Whittlesee states that, when he left the camp, he was entirely ignorant of the design of Gibbs, but confesses that Gibbs told him on the way that his orders were not to return to the town or camp with the prisoner. Whittlesce says that he tried to prevail npon Gibbs to refrain from murdering the prisoner, and partially succeeded, but, upon arriving at the bridge, Gibbs concluded that he would ride to town and confer further with Capt, Morris, which he did, and, at the same time, changed his clothing. He returned and met them at the edge of a woods, near the town, and shot the prisoner as they were passing

Whit'lesee appears to believe that he was in duty bound to obey the orders of Capt. Morris, but, nevertheless, protested against

committing the deed. The prisoner James M. Johnson suspected the design of the sorgeants, and asked them several times before they arrived at the bridge if they intended to murder him.

Welsh Jones, of Mercer county, the rebel prisoner above referred to, was arrested vesterday, and confined in the Military Prison. He is strongly suspected of being an accomplice. He presented himself at headquarters yesterday, and requested a pass to see Capt. Morris, stating that he had some business to transact with him. He was not reported hy Capt. Morris to the anthorities here, as he should have been, and the fact of his stopping at the hotel with Capt. Morris, and changing clothes with Gibbs previous to the murder casts suspicion upon him.

Since the above was in type, a gentleman has called at our office, at the urgent solicitation of many of the citizens of Shelby county, and gives us the following details in addition o what we have already published:

The four soldiers detailed by Capt. Morris to arrest Mr. Johnson, arrived at his house between nine and ten o'clock on the night of the 11th. His family consists of a wife and six children, the eldest of which is only nine years of age, and they were all lying sick at the time. When informed that he was arrested by order of Captain Morris, he implored them not to take him, as Morris had not only threatened but sent him word that he intended to kill him, and he knew that was his design in arresting him. They tore him from his family, regardless of the tears and supplications of his wife and little children, who apprehended the fearful doom that awaited the unfortunate husband and father, and hurried him off, not even permitting him to take a last farewell of his heloved family.

They undouhtedly expected that Johnson would resist, when they could kill him with some show of justification; but in this they | King John: were disappointed; hence the return of Gibbs to the hotel for further instructions. Mr. Johnson stated on his death-bed that during their march to the bridge, three of the soldiers fell back, at intervals, and seemed to be in consultation. He could hear their whispers, and felt that his fate was sealed.

to the proprletor of the hotel that a sergeant would report to him some time that night, and he must admit him. The sergeant returned about twelve o'clock, and reported to Captain Morris in his room, after which he mounted his horse and left in great haste, going in the direction of the bridge, where the murder was committed in about fifteen minutes after.

A telegraphic despatch from the headquarters of the Army of the Tennessee, dated yesterday, states that Major-General Sherman was in the quarters of Gen. Thomas, having made the junction of his entire corps with termediate points as Sherman advanced, and everything is prepared for active work hefore many days.

(For the Sunday Journal.) ATLANTIS. The ancients believed that the great island Allan-a, with its fruitful soil, its many cities, its improved downthing repulation, suddenly disappeared be-cath the Atlantic.

Deep in the heart of the rolling main Far down from the plu ging motion

Of the strong typhoon and the wrecking wave,

In the cavernous halls of ocean, There are sighls as sad and scenes as fair As any that gleam in the upper air, If only thicker we might descend

And through those solutudes take our way, And through those realms of darkness wend

As through a city we walk by day, h, it is plaiful how they sle O'erstrowing the vates of that nether clime Mahaster domes and porphyry walls
And lemples coated with dull sea-slime For, in that dim world where none may stray And visit again the world of day,
There are piles of dismends and virgin gold,
And coffers that gnaid a wealth unto d; There are bulwa as strong and cities vast Unrocked by the bi low, unswept by the blast; But their halls are slient as silent may be Far down in the dwsk of the peaceful sea.
And whatever of weath or fear or mirth. Whatever of grief may have there had birth, Whatever of Irlumph has sounded there. Of vengeance grim or of dead despair, There is silence in their place, and now, For the sufferer's and the reveller's brow There's a wreath of sea-weed rank and cold Tralling round in many a wet, green fold; A strange, wild wreath for the conqueror's bro Eul the rage of the baltle is over now!

There are statues of silver and precions brass, And you slop to gaze as along you pass. An power course forth to arrest your pace From the human look of each fixed face. There are shining alters and costly shrine That gleam with the wealth of a thousand mine The steps untrodden, the aches u strown And the sacred urn by the wave o'erthrown The ritual ended, the fires all dim, And the eating rust on the censer's rim There are lowering arches and long arcades And great rolundss and colonades,
Whose massy friezes and poliched flutes
Are shaded by pendulous leaves and frnits;
And what are these, like fresh young flowers, That never drink of the soft June showers, Whose purple, crimson, and golden huse Are never freshened by falling dews? There are lurrets and spires that dinly glo Through the gloom of those slient realms bet-And ivery conches in royal halls, With tapestry floating from pearly walls; There are irrappings of steeds and helmets and sv Emblems of dynasties, mitres of lords, With breastplates, catapults, greaves, and shlelds, And troplies respect from a thousand fields. But the rage of the battle forever is o'er;

He has gone from the field to a nameless grave, Far down in the heart of the peaceful wave. There many a stately navy wellers With the silver of crumbling sands o'erstrown That sways with a weird and gentle motion By eye name ked and to man unknown; Strange plants in persentine lustre flow O'er the slanting deck and the brazen prow, And ever a giant shadow falls And moveelike night through those watery bow. As the shark descends through his yielding halls, And the Titan bulk of the sword-fish lowerse;

The tramp of the charger is heard no more

The weed on his brow and the wave on his breast;

The warrior has sunk to his last long rest

So, with many a city and lower and lown, Atlantis, stricken and hurried down all the fires of a fiercer thunder war Than stilled the bells of Savannub la Mar From memory torn and locked from day, tiath slept while centurles rolled away; And whatever of wrath or fear or mirih, Whatever of tears may have these had birth, They have passed like a morning cloud, and now What a wreath there is for the reveller's browt And a million keels cul the yielding tide As over its golden tomb they glide, And never dream of the gones that shine, The groves that wave or the domes that rise. And from the dim sea-caverns plue For one sweet glance at the banished skles.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1863.

We are requested to call the attention of the friends of the soldiers to the importance of prepaying in full every description of mail matter seat by them. If you are not certain about the weight of a package it is but little trouble to ask your Postmaster to test it on his scales. This will save both time and money to the soldier and relieve the postal officers of a great source of annoyance. To illustrate: At present Nashville, Tenn., is the point where the mails for Gen. Grant's army centre; thence they are taken by military conveyance to the different corps. The postal law forbids Postmasters suffering any mail upon which postage is due leaving their custody before that postage be paid. A package or letter for a soldier at Chattanooga is received at Nashville "due 6 cents." It is there detained until a notice can be sent to the front, the soldier found, and the siz cents forwarded to the Postmaster; and all this delay is occasioned by some careless friend at home who neglects to pay the proper post-

Papers in the Western and Northwestern States are requested to give this a place in

The Black Hole of Calentta has now

found a rival in the horrors of a captivity in

Richmond, and the sufferings of Christians captured in the Barbary States will be forgotten when history records the shameful treatment of our prisoners in Libby Prison, which is a filthy tobacco warehouse fitted up for the reception of such Federal soldiers as unfortunately fall into the hands of the Confederates. We have had intimations from time to time since the rebellion first broke out of the barbarities inflicted upon our brethren in that vile den, but we have heen loath to believe them, until we are no longer able to over look the array of evidence. It is beyond dispute that the kitchen where miserable rations are prepared for the prisoners is directly contiguous to the morgue, where dead bodies are left, as we are told by one who has given his personal experience, "nntil a sufficient number has accamulated to make it worth while to remove them, or nutll the stench becomes too unbearable for the rebels themselves to endure." Another authority tells us that into two rooms on the floor above, without water closets or any convenience, four hundred men are crowded: and so hadly lighted are these long narrow spaces that it is impossible to read, in the centre, in the clearest daylight. These rooms are never deaned, the prisoners are not permitted to go out, on say pretext whatever, from the time they enter, and any one may imagine the stench and horrible filth to which brave and honorable soldiers are condemned. The common fare is half a ration of bread and a mess of cow peas or black beans, and recently a Richmond journal coolly proposed to cut down this slender allowance and to "starve the d-d Yankees." These brutalities are committed in the full knowledge that every rebel prisoner receives the same fare as his captors and that large, commodious, and well ventilated places of confinement have been prepared for them. We hardly know what our Government can do to ameliorate the sad fate of our captive soldiers. We cannot propose retaliation, for every principle of humanity revolts at such an idea, and could we find a wretch abject enough to carry it out we might apply to him the language of Faulconbridge to Hubert in

Ing Jonn:

— If thou didst but consent
To this most crucl act, do but despair,
And if then want is a cord, the smallest thread
That ever spider twisted from her womb
Will serve to strangle thee; a rush will be
A leann te hang thee on jor wouldst thou drown,
Put but a little water in a spoon,
And is sha le as all the ocean
Enough to stifle such a villain up.

If the rebels cannot treat their prisoners parole them, they had better not take prison ers. They had better kill at once all who fall into their hands. This, to be sure, would be assassination, but of a less inhuman and revolting sort than that which they are now perpetrating. It is attested by all evidence that the inmates of the accursed Libby, after remaining there a short time, are uniformly reduced to such a condition that restoration to health is a physical impossibility. All of them either die in prison, or, if released, go forth looking like spectres from graveyards, to perish after a brief period. Think of thousands of our fellow-countrymen, brave soldiers, starved, frezen, ! addled, bitten, and polsoned. Onr Government, it seems, has instructed Commissioner Meredith to ask from Commissioner Ould permission to send to the prisoners at Richmond food and raiment. Leave will and something is said about the intrigue and very likely be granted, and then will be presented the spectacle of the Federal Government supplying not only the rebel prisoners in its hands but the Federal prisoners in rehel hands. If the rebel Confederacy is reduced to such strails that it must submit before the eyes of all the world to such an exhibition, it door to secure his retreat. He has doubtless 13 conquered, and all mankind, if honest-

minded, would say so. But if the Confederate authorities should refuse to grant us permission to feed and clothe these prisoners in the prisons of their capital, what is to be done to ameliorate their condition, which is fearful beyond endurance? We cannot retaliate, but we can avenge, by filling the armies of the Union, and making a determined crusade against the incarnate fiends at Richmond, as all Christian nations joined in putting down the cruelties of Tunis, Tripoli, and Algiers. When we reflect upon the fiendish malice which is practised at the Libby Prison and Belle Isle, the wan forms of our brethren reduced by sickness and starvation, covered with vermin, and reeking in filth, come like the pleading tones of another Peter the Hermit, to arouse us all to gird on our at mor and to launch the enrse of Christendom against the infidels to humanity, who have forgotton all the ties of our common succestry, and are acting with all the vindictiveness of the hosts of hell. Every hlow upon the head of rebellion is a blow struck to liberate our captive friends, and every recruit to the army of the Union is a soldier in the most holy cause that ever stirred the world's great heart, and thrilled it to its deepest centre.

Maximilian's Duchess is said to he of surpassing beauty. A correspondent of the London Times, describing an audience, says the members of the deputation were struck with amazement when they heard her, beaming with beauty and freshness, keep up the conversation in the purest Castilian. The enthusiasm of these gentlemen reached the highest pitch, for, on leaving the presence, one of them declared that "the very sight of this incomparable Princess would be worth to Ler august husband an army of forty thousand men; and that there was not a single partisan of Juarez who, at the aspect of the Archduchess Charlotte, would not become an enthusiastic imperialist." The Emperor Napoleon will he very glad to hear this, though he may regret he did not know it before, for it would have saved him the thonsands who have perished by disease or by the hands of the enemy. The age of chivalry has not yet passed away. It has abandoned Europe, but only to take refuge in Mexico.

The Richmond Whig says that Mr. Lincoln has removed the most formidable General in the United States from the head of the Army of the Cumberland and put two fools in his place. If a fool could accomplish sgainst the rebels what Grant has accomplished, what couldn't a wise man do?

There is likely to be no mineing among the rebels. The Richmond Whig says "it is nseless for our people to mince words," and it might have added that they have no meat to

We don't see why Charleston objects so strongly to our battering down Fort Sumpter, We'll build it again,

Brazil, it is well known, has persisted in refusing to facilitate the commerce of other nations with Bolivia, Peru, Ecnador, and New Grenada, by opening the Amazon river to free navigation. This has necessarily awakened inquiry as to other means of accomplishing equally advantageous results to one or more of these countries, hy giving them water communication with the Atlantic Ocean, and the Philadelphia Bulletin says this inquiry has resulted in the selection of another vast stream further to the northword than the Amazon and without all the facilities which would have been offered by that stream, but with sufficient to answer partially the demands of commerce. This stream is the Orinoco, which ranks nearly in size and importance with the Amszon and Plata, and is about sixteen bundred miles in length, more than one half of which is navigable. The area of its basin is two hundred and fifty-two thousand square miles, and in its extended course it absorbs the waters of no less than four hundred navigable rivers. One hundred miles from the sea it is about four miles in width, and nearly six bundred miles from its month is about three miles wide. The main stream and its tributa ries water not only the entire Republic of Venezuela, but traverse in their mulitudinous ramifications several of the provinces of New Grenada, many of them irrigating at their source sections of country also watered by Brszilian streams. The rains which prevail from April to October swell the Oringco to such a degree that large parts of the delta are immersed, and in one confined place the water has been known to rise one hundred and twenty feet above its ordinary level; but in October it begins to subside, and decreases

regularly until the month of March. By the treaty recently made with Venezuels, guaranteeing to vessels sailing under the flag of the United States the same privileges as vessels sailing nader her own flag, giving them the same rights, bounties, &c., and also extending to our citizens all the personal rights of her own citizens, and exempting them from all military service or contributions, the free navigation of the Orinoco and its tributaries is secured, and the present enlightened Government of Veneznela not only consents to the exploration of the river by the Government of the United States, and for the tenefit of American commerce, but offers its protection and co-operation to the exploring party as soon as it may be ordered. The mineral wealth of the section of country traversed by these rivers has always been proverhial. Gold, which in some mines is said to possess a fineness superior to that of California or Australia, quicksilver, silver, copper, iron, and coal are among the attractive products which await American enterprise to delve and American ships to transport them to more extensive and liberal markets. The natural products are also valuable and numerous. Among them are mahogany, ebony, Brazil wood, fus tic, lignnmvita, caontehouc, and every variety of ornamental woods and dye woods, palm oil, sassafras, copaivia. Peruvian hark, vanilla, sarsaparilla, cotton, coffce, tobacco, cochineal, Indigo, cocoa, &c. Cotton grows with but little taxation to the energies or time of the cultivator, and much of it is said to be equal to the famous Sea Island cotton of South Carolina. A new field will, therefore he opened for this important staple, which must prove of vast advantage to the whole world. The importance of the projected exploration cannot be estimated, and the people of the western and northwestern countries of South America, which are now cut off from Atlantic communication with the rest of the world, will await with anxious anticipation the day when Yankee enterprise and Venezuelan courtesy and foresight afford them an

The New York Journal of Commerce thinks that a new shuffle of the cards is evidently making by Louis Napoleon in carrying into effect his scheme for a Mexican monarchy. Heretofore Maximilian has been a marvel of excellence and greatness-just the man for Mexico. In fact, the Mexicans were asking for his appearance among them. Nothing too extravagant could he said in his bebalf, and the throne-huilding enterprise with which his name has been associated. But now a change comes over the dream, so sudden and unexpected that conjecture will be husy ln seeking for the true explanation. We are told on semi-official authority, emanating from the Tuilleries, that the choice of an Austrian Prince for Emperor is not popular in Mexico. ambition of "the Austrian party." The fact is that Maximilian attached some severe conditions to his acceptance, and they were perhaps intentionally insurmountable. Lonis Napoleon is a sagacious monarch. He never enters a trap without keeping a guard at the always had before him the idea of a possibility that he may be compelled to ahandon his Mexican folly. If he has not yet found reason to turn back, he may be persuaded to find it.

A lady writes to as that she curls her hair with our paper. We don't know whether she means this as a compliment or the reverse. She is welcome to curl her hair with the Journal if she won't carl her lip at it.

Henry Watterson, who has just retired from the editorship of the Chattanooga Rebel, remained in Washington till after the first battle of Bull Run, begging the administration for office.

A Union General in Baltimore was making a speech when a fellow threw a rotten egg. The crowd turned upon the fellow and beat him till he looked worse than his egg

smelt. Several journals are insisting upon a material increase of the President's compensation. We fear there is greater need of the increase of the value of his services.

An abolition paper speaks of the Journal as "a paper fit only to be damned." There's many a puppy dog that thinks the moon of no use except as a thing to bark at.

for If any great artist wishes to get up a painting to be called the picture of desolation, he had better get the rehel Confederacy to sit

har It is said, that, in consequence of Gen. Grant's late appointment, Gen. Halleck's occupation is gone. Well, a man should always follow his occupation.

WASHINGTON, NOV. 18.

We hope that the late victory on the

Rappahannock will not prove a barren one

but soon bring forth a whole family like it-

Washington, Nov. 18.

The Star of this evening says the last, incormation from East Tennessee is that Lyngstreet is moving in that direction, and that some skirmishing has already occurred between Burnside's outposts and the outposts of Longstreet's advance. The exact position of Burnside's outposts is not known.

Some doubts are expressed as to the appointment of Gen. Foster in the place of Gen. Running, especially as no order to that effect. appears in to-day's official Army ('mzeste.

The immense number of ac Rarnside, especially as no order to that effect

appears in to-day's official Army Crazette.

The immense number of non-producing slaves in the South are fast becoming an incubus which the Emancipation Proclamation was not needed to hanish. Over a million slaves from the border States, now lest to the Confederacy, are luddled into Georgia alone to consume the subsistence which might otherwise sustain Bragg's army during the winter. It is the opinion of menny, not only here, but at the South, that the army, being now deprived of all supplies from Texas, Tennessee, and Kentneky, will noon have no alternative but to surrender to the necessities of native but to surrender to the necessities of hunger. Unless General Grant sees proper to force it to a raw activity, which now seems probable, to give way under such a pressure would probably not be considered by the crivalry dishonorable. It would, at any rate, be deemed a kind of excuse for doany rate, be deemed a kind of excuse for do-ing that to which the sword alone has not compelled them,

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16. Advices from the front to day are no mpor-tant. Gen. Meade left Washington this morn-ing and reached headquarters this noon. Gens. Kilpatrick and Griffin also went to he front to-day.
It is quite evident that the enemy is not

ing into winter quarters. In the 3d army corps it has been ascentained hat sixteen regiments have agreed to re-en-st in consideration of retaining their present ganization; fifteen regiments, whose ranks ave teen greatly reduced by casualties, have agreed to re-enlist and be consolidated as one full regiment; six other regiments in the

fantry. A letter dated October 10th, from Lieut. A letter dated October 10th, from Lieut. Parnell, now confined in Libby prison, at Richmend, was received, stating that boxes of clothing and provisions forwarded to the prisoners at Richmend had reached there in safety. Their only hope to escape starvation was through their friends sending them supplies.

Ex-Congressman Casey, who has lately withdrawn from the contest for the Clerishing of the House, it is understood, will soon be appointed Military Governor of Mississippi, for the purpose of reorganizing a loyal gov-ernment there.

The experiment of furnishing supplies to our prisoners of war at Richmond has proved

our prisoners of war at hickmond has proved successful. Twenty-four thousand rations and five thousand full suits of clothing sent by the Government, and a large number of stitles of convenience sent by the Sanitary Commission, have been duly received and their safe reception acknowledged by responsible parties. These articles will be sufficient toplace our imprisoned friends in comparative comfort for the present.

(To the Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, Nov. 16. The Navy Department has received infor-nation of another capture off Wilmington.

articulars not received George L. Ayer, agent for the sale of Con-federate bonds, has been sent hither from the Army of the Potomac, and committed to the Old Capitol. Several other dangerous char-Old Capitol. Several other dangerous characters have also been sent to that prison.

Brig. Gen. C. K. Graham has been relieved by order of the Secretary of War from his command in the Army of the Potomac and directed to report to Gen. Batter.

Government has received information through our Consul at Monterey, that a few days hefore the capture of Brownsville by Gen. Banks, a large cargo of Enfield rifles, enough to arm all the militia in the State, landed there.

enough to arm all the militia in the State, landed there.

When the U. S. steamer Newbern was on her way to New York with a large number of rebel prisoners a plot was discovered to take the vessel from the officers and men, as there were less than 50 of them. The 150 rebels could have effected their design had it not been for the ingennity of a naval officer, who, disguised as a sailor, discovered the plot in time. Mesde, Griffin, and Kilpatrick went to the front to-day. It is very evident that the army will not go into winter quarters at present. A hill will be introduced early at the next

session of Congress to have the bounty to soldiers paid in monthly installments. Ad-ditional to their monthly pay this will make their pay \$30 a month instead of \$13. DETROIT, Nov. 17.
The steamer Water Witch is reported fourdered in the recent gale in Saginaw Bay. All on board are supposed to be lost. [Special Despatch to the Louisville Journal.]

[Special Despatch to the Louisville Journal.]

CHATTANOGA, Nov. 17.

The rebels, last night, planted a battery on the south of the river above the city, and this morning, at daylight, opened a vigorous cannonnade on the camp of Col. Dan. McCook's brigade, lying just opposite, on the north bank. The enemy's guns were worked with great rapidity, but failed to do us much damage. Our artillerists were soon at work, and, in fifteen or twenty minutes, had silened the enemy and compelled a hasty retreat.

The only man killed on our side was Chaplain Levi W. Salders, of the 125th Illinois. The rebels on Lockout Mountain still prosecute the harmless amusement of firing the higgen. This morning a strong working party gnn. This morning a strong working party was discovered about midway of the slope, erecting a new work.

Supplies are rapidly pouring in. The weather is delightful, and the roads are in excellent condition. Boats come no higher up than Kelley's Ferry, eight miles below the

city. General Hunter is here on a tonr of inspecopportunity to come in business contact with General R. W. Johnson to-day assumed Ronseeau has just retired. He has not yet elected a staff. He will endeavor to secure the services of his old staff officers. General D. S. Stanley, late Chief of Cavalhas arrived, and taken command of Gen.

almer's old division.
It is rumored that Gen. Palmer will decline the command of the lath army corps.

Washington, Nov. 17.
On Sunday morning, the cavalry divisions of Gen. Kilpatrick, under command of Gen. Bustard, made a reconnoissance along the Bapid Ann to Raccoon Ford, to ascertain the truth or falsity of the report that the rebels were falling back on Gordonsville. When our cavalry approached, they were met hy a few guns from the rebel intenchments, but carr guns soon silenced them. As a small number of rebel sharpshooters were seen in the lower rifle-nita, and soon afterwards a small body was discovered across the river. the command of the 14th army corps. small body was discovered across the river, which was too much swollen by the storm which was too index swotch the south to justify crossing, the cavalry returned. Information through a reliable channel from Washington is to the effect that two of the di-visions of Hill's corps have left the Rapid Ann and gone South, but, whether to Tennessee

to Fredericksburg, or to demonstrate on e flank of the Army of the Potomac, does not yet appear. NEW YORK, Nov. 17. The Herald has a letter from off Brazos the 5th, giving further particulars of the movements connected with General Banks's expedition. A successful reconnoissance of the whole Texas coast has been made by the gunboat Tenuessee; also, of the month of the Rio Grande; the passes, tars, and the most valuable information as to the depth of water, &c., being obtained, as well as the views of the rebel works and force of Sahine Pass, Galveston, Brizos river, and other points. During the cruice, a small blockade-runner, with arms, ammunition, &c., from Havans, was captured, and another was captured. Firing was heard off Sabine Pass, supposed

be in honor of the arrival of Magruder. A Fortress Monroe letter to the Commercial says: Lately heavy reinforcements have arrived here, and Gen. Fuster was about making a grand movement. When in the act of starting, it was nipped in the bnd by an order from the War Department countermanding the warement. the movement.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 17.

The flag of truce boat arrived this evening, with three hondred and fifty Union soldiers from Richmond.

The Richmond Enquirer of the 16th contains the following:
Charleston, Nov. 14.—The enemy's fire on Sampter continues steadily. Battery Gregg opened fire this afternoon on James Island and Fort Moultrie. Fort Lamar and Battery Simpkins replied. November 15.—The firing is about the same

to-day. From Thursday morning till Saturday at sundown, 1,523 morter shells and riffeshets were fired at Sumpter.

The enemy's fire has ceased to be of any in-jury to the fort. There has been no firing to-day on James or Sullivan's Island. Our bat-

teries continue to keep up a slow fire on Gregg and the mortar batteries. Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 15.—A large warehonse next to the Castom-honse was destroyed by fire last night. The loss, which is heavy, consisted of colton, clothing, and part of the cargo of the steamship Alliance, belonging to the State of North Carolina.

WASHINGTON, NOV. 17. In the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia, sitting at Alexandria, Judge Underwood this morning delivered an opinion on the case of the United States vs. Latham, under the confiscation act in which he confiscates the real estate of the defendant in fee simple. This decision gives an entirely different construction of the law as rendered by other couris.

We learn, from a gentleman just from Toronto, that Hon. Joshna R. Giddings has been arrested in Montreal, and held to bail in the sum of \$30,000, charged with kidnapping.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 16.

Forty-five prisoners have arrived here, among them one Captain and three Lieutenants, captured by Major Fizzibboo, of the 14th Michigan, at Lawrenceburg. The rebel Col. Cooper's force, which was routed at Lawrenceburg, is now endeavering to cross the Tennessee river. The country around Columbia in now clear of guerillas.

On the 12th inst. Roddy's rebel cavalry crossed the Tennessee and came to Caligni, near Lynnville, on the Tennessee and Alabama Railroad, destroying two bridges and the treatle-work. All is quiet at the front.

[Special.] NASHVILLE, NOV. 16.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, November 16.

have clashed, probably, but everything is now The railroad is in running order to-day to the point where the army now is. The bridge over Passee's Rnn, near Culpepper, was destroyed by the rebels. Men are at work re-

lacing it, and the cars will run to Culpepper placing it, and the cars will run to Gulpepper by the middle of the week.

The enemy made a slight demonstration on our lines near Stevensburg yesterday, probably merely a reconnoissance. It was repulsed by Kilpatrick.

The rebel position, south of the Rapid Ann, is being daily strengthened. They are extending their works down the river as if antique in the strength of the streng

ticipating a movement on our part. (Special) Washington, Nov. 17. We have late copies of the Richmond papers, can which we extract the following in rela-ion to the fight between Averill and Imboden in Treeday last:

The Richmond Enquirer of the 14th says:

The Yarkees advanced, it seems, upon Cov-ictor, where Imboden was, and after a sharp skirmish the enemy fell back. Information reaching imboden that the enemy was being reinforced, he fell back on the day of the fight to Gosben. The enemy, not receiving reinforcements, is reported to have continued his retreat; so that both forces were retreating at the same time. It was reported, however, that the enemy did make some show of pur-

treating."
Some doubt exists as to whether Imboden is really wounded. Our informant who saw him at Goshen day before yesterday states that if he is wounded, it is very slight, and it

coes not prevent him from pe duty.

The Petershurz Empress says that the conservatives or peace men of North Carolina have carried Leach in the first district, Turner in the Eth, Christian in the seventh, and probably Logan in the tenth.

The Enquirer notices the loss of the steamer Lee, and says her loss will be seriously felt. She had made many trips, and had probably paid for herself several times, but her loss was none the less to be regretted on that account.

none the less to be regretted on that account.

The Enquirer reprints and endorses an article from the Dispatch with reference to the treatment of our men they had as prisoners. The Dispatch article is significant. It is as cllows: "If we are starving ourselves how an we keep them from starving? But the just is, though straitened is our own means life, we are doing as well for our prisoners

of life, we are doing as well for our prisoners as for ourselves. Our own people, as we know of our own personal knowledge, are in some cases denied meat for their own families because it is necessary for the Yaskees."

The Richmond Disparch of the 12th has the fellowing: "Advices from Northern Virginia leave no doubt of the fact that the Federal army, under Gen. Meade, is advancing upon our forces, with the view to bring on a general engagement, which will probably not be declined when the proper time arrives."

From present indications a few more days From present indications a few more days will serve to bring into collision the contend-ing forces. Meade has already established his headquarters at Culpepper Courthouse, while his whole army is known to be south of the Rappahennock. His advance yesterday morn-

ing was several miles south of the Courthouse, moving in the direction of the several fords of the Rapid Ann.

The latest reports from Averill in Greenhrier state that he was retreating and onr
forces were slowly following.

The loss of Gen. Reynoids in his engagement on Thursday is put down by one writer
at one hundred and fifty and hy another at
three hundred meet of them mixing and

three hundred, most of them missing, and many have come in since the fight. The en-gagement was mainly an artillery duel, and there were not many killed or wounded on either side.
[To the Associated Press.] WASBINGTON, NOV. 17. A Richmond paper has the following, dated Mobile, 12th, received yesterday, from Colonel Harvey Manry, commanding 15th cavalry regi-

To Gen. S. Cooper: We dashed in yesterday above Bayou Sara on a plundering party of Yankees, three hundred strong, and drove them to their iron-clade with great slaughter. We hrought off their wagon trains and twenty-five prisoners from under the broadsides of the gunboats. Only three were wounded on

[Signed] H. MAURY, Mai. Gen. The telegraph has been extended to Fort Smith. Gen. McNeil has issued orders that all molestation of the telegraph shall be regarded as the work of bushwhackers, and for every cutting of the wire a guerilla prisoner Our forces occupy Waldon, about twenty miles south of Fort Smith. Our sconting par-ties captured a rebel Major, two Captaina, quite a number of prisoners, and a portion of Cooper's train, laden with commissary stores

and ammunition. At last accounts Cooper was fleeing rapidly toward Red river. CAIRO, NOV. 13. Memphis papers of the 15th bring no news, on the state information says appearances indicate another fight on the Memphis and Charleston Rallroad by Forrest and Chalmers.

General Hurlbut has issued the following general order: The people in the district of West Tennessee and in the northern counties. general order: The people in the district of West Tennessee and in the northern counties of Mississippi, having shown no disposition nor made any attempt to protect themselves from manaders and gueri la bands, but haring submitted themselves without organized resistance to the dominion of these petty tyrants, and combined in many instances and gave the enemies of the United States an opportunity to procure from corrupt traders in the city of Memphis and elsewhere supplies for the use of the public enemy, and proved themselves unworthy the indulgence shown them by the Government; it is therefore ordered that the lines of pickets around the several military poets in this command be closed, and that no goods of any description be allowed to pass out, nor anything be brought in, except firewood and provisions, by any crizens without a written order from some general officer. All merchants and others doing business will be held responsible for a knowledge of the residence of parties to whom knowledge of the residence of parties to whom they sell, and sales of merchandise to persons beyond the picket lines will be punished with the severest rigor known to the laws of war All persons residing under the protection of the United States, physically capable of doing military duty, are liable to perform the same in a country under martial law, and especial-ly in a city like Memphis, where it is known meny have fied to escape liability to military service at home.

many have fied to escape liability to military service at home.

This rule will be strictly applied, in pursuance of orders to this effect from Major-Gen. Sherman, commanding this department. All officers commanding districts, divisions, or detached brigades of this corps will immediately proceed to impress into the service of the United States such able-bodied persons as may be required to fill up each regiment and battery to its maximum. Persons so levied upon, if they enlist for three years or the war, will be entitled to the full benefits provided by acts of Congress; if not, they will receive by acts of Congress; if not, they will receive clothing and rations, and the question of pay will be settled by the proper authorities here-after, and when no further necessity exists for their enforced services they will be discharged.

NEW YORK, NOV. 18. The Post's Washington correspondent says: There was some dispute here over an amusing question, and it is this: Does General Meade desire to advance upon the enemy! It is claimed by some of his friends that he does declaimed by some of his friends that he does de-sire to push on at once, but that Gen. Halleck is opposed to it. On the other hand, it is said that Generals Halleck and Meade are agreed that no further advance shall be made this winter, but that the President insists upon more fighting before the winter compels tha army to cease its operations until next spring. It is assigned, in the regular condition of things, that at least four different men have the reputation of being opposed to the further prosecution of the war. I feel very certain of two things: that General Halleck is not eager two things: that General Halleck is not eager tor another battle on the southern side of the Rappabannock, and that General Meads is. The General was urged to go to Gettysburg, but he refused peremptorily, and has gine back to fight, and, if the enemy affort him anything like a fair field, and will stand up for battle, he will try the hazard. Gen. Mesde is a prudent General—too cantious, at times— hut even he is convinced that it is in his power to beat the army under General Lee. Mosby is gathering all the Union citizens of Virginia between here and Warrenton, and our own troops, by way of retaliation, are capturing the rebel Virginians, and bringing them in for consignment to the Old Capitol

The Cork (Ireland) Examiner of the 4th says: Last evening, Admiral Jones sent na-tice to the commander of the Kearsage to quit the limits of Cork harbor within twenty-four hours. It is reported that the Federal officer has refused to do so. The Kearsage was engaged in coaling the whole of last night.

Wednesday, 3 P. M.—The Kearsage is still in Cork harbor.

Foatness Monnos, Nov. 16,

The steamer Convoy, which left here last Saturday with provisions and clothing for our soldiers held as prisoners in Richmond, re-turned to-day, bringing hack the provisions and clothing. Col. Irving, who had charge of the matter, was refused the privilege of taking

the rations to Richmond. BALTIMORE, Nov. 18. Visits of the commanding general to Washington or of the President to the army are always significant. General Meade has just returned from Washington. The object of the visit is nuknown, but it was doubtless to attempt to harmonize his views with those of the War Department. Plans for the fature FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20 1883

Burke pronounced the French revolu tion causeless. We think he was wrong, but the words in which he asserted the error are singularly true of this rebellion. Alluding to the Parliament of Paris, in his Reflections on the Revolution in France, he said: "They have seen the French rebel against a mild and lawful monarch, with more fury, ontrage, and insult, than ever any people has been known to rise against the most illegal nsurper, or the most sanguinary tyrant. Their resistance was made to concession; their revolt was from protection: their blow was simed at a hand holding out graces, favore, immunities." With what fidelity and felicity does this language describe the mad rebellion of the South. Nor is the accompanying reflection of Burke less apposite to the Southern rebellion. "This," he immediafely adde, "was unnatural. The rest is in order." And he then proceeds to depict "the rest" in terms which though more eloquent are certainly not more heart-rending or more appelling than those in which Mr. Gantt in the address we publish elsewhere depicts "the rest" of this infernal rebellion. The rebellion itself is indeed "unnatural;" but "the rest is in order." Nothing could be more natural than the terrible consequences which have flowed from it. Nothing could be more "in

order" than such consequences. If the reader would catch a glimpse of these cce, let him examine the address of Mr. Gentt. The disclosures of this address are worthy of profound meditation. They show in a striking manner bow fearfully the rebellion has proved its own panishment. We confess we think Mr. Gantt commits a very grave error iu principle when he represents the rebellion as hinging on an irrepressible conflict between the institutions of the Sonth and of the North, and a very grave error in policy when he tells the Sonthern people they must prepare to surrender their own institutious as a consequence of the trinmph of the Union, these views belonging rather to the canse Mr. Gantt has abandoned than to the cause we trust he has in good faith espoused: but, as respects the wickedness of the rebel leaders and the hopelessness of the rebellion itself, Mr. G.'s address is assuredly most instructive and impressive. The startling facts it exhibits cannot fail to exert a etrong and salutary influence on the betrayed and suffering masses of the South. Heaven grant that such may be the result. As canseless rebellion is the spring of all their evils, so submission to the lawful anthority of the Union is the true and only remedy for them.

The people of the South acted madly in rebelling. They see the effect. Nav, they feel it with agonizing acuteness. "Their resistance was made to concession"; and they are groaning under merciless exactions 'Their revolt was from protection"; and they are experiencing murderous oppres-"Their blow was aimed at a hand holding ont graces, favors, and immunities" and they are deprived of these blessings Now, let them cease their "resistance", abandon their "revolt", and uo longer aim their "blow" at the peternal hand of the Union, and in one season and in one form "concession" and "protection", together with "graces, favors, and immunities", will once more be theirs. This is a most honorable way of restoring the condition they have lost; and in no other way can the happy result ever come

There is perhaps no other State in the country in which volunteering goes on so rapidly as in Indiana. The quota of that State, nuder the Government's last call, has been near ly filled, and we are sesured that it will be filled entirely within the next few days.

This fact, so honorable to Indiana, is undonbtedly due in a very considerable degree to the angacity and energy of her Governor. Though we differ materially from Governor Morton in many things, we take pleasure in saying, that, from the first breaking ont of the rebellion, he has devoted his exertions, night and day, and almost exclusively, to the business of promoting the honor and the military efficiency of his State. Under the President's first call, which was for seventy-five thousand men, Gov. M., in an almost incredibly brief period, not only raised, armed, equipped, and clothed the six regiments which were the quota of the State, but offered twenty more. The offer was not accepted, and thereupon the Governor mustered the twenty regiments into the State service, put them in camp, and kept them under drill until the time came when the Government wanted them. He has given his personal attention and his ntmost personal exertions unremittingly to the efficiency of Indiana and thus to the salvation of the

But we do not by any means intend to ascribe to Gov. Morton all the honor of the extensive and prompt volunteering in Indiana, or even the chief share of it. No, we ascribe it to the people themselves. The population of that State are brave and patriotic They are unsurpassed in the depth and sternness of their devotion to the republic. They not only go to fight, but they do fight The troops of Iudiana have greatly distinguished themselves upon every battle-field. They have never faltered in the face of danger. They have ever gone where any officer led or sent them. Kentneky justly claims to be a fighting State, but she can claim no supe riority over Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and

The hens throughout the country have contined to bring about a scarcity of eggs, as lay less than they ever were known to lay be fore.—Richmond Whig.

How can the unfortunate hens of Virginia be expected to lay, when there is nothing there for them to eat? We suppose they are almost as ill-fed as the Federal prisoners.

The Cleveland Leader calls vehemently upon Mr. Lincoln to disregard Kentucky's opposition to his radical measures and pro ceed at once to execute the Emancipation

Proclamation, the negro enlistment act &c. within her limits. Don't, Mr. Lincoln. Some of the papers think it a great ontrage that the President's wife has deter-

mined that only clean and well behaved people shall be admitted to her presence. What lady in all the land would have the bad taste to adopt a different rule? A BRAVE MAN -Mr. Erlarger, the Confed-

erate loan contractor in Paris, is about to marry Miss Slidell, who boxed the ears of the Federal officer that captured her father on board the Trent. It is considered necessary that a sol-

dier should have good front teeth so that he can bite a cartridge. He ought also to have good grinders so that he can bite the army

The Army of the Potomac is now siderable distance from the Army of Virnia. We trust that steps will soon be taken lessen the distance.

Confederate currency has so depreciated that the Richmond people say, "If you go to the market, you have to take your money

in the basket, and to carry home your beef in the pocket book." Whiskey in Richmond is a dollar and fifty cents a drink. A man is as prond of be-

ing drunk there as ever an old fellow was of baving the gont. A room in Richmond was entered by

thieves a few nights ago. They stole nothing for there was nothing to be found except Confederate notes. The rebels are expelling all the dogs

from the Confederacy. But they will soon follow them. They are bound to go to the

Mejor-General Prentiss, of Illinois has resigned. We have no doubt he will make an excellent ex-General

It is stated that a Quartermaster recent ly lost \$40,000 at a single sitting. We guess that poor Uncle Sam lost it.

Lay A distinguished patriot of this State s to us as follows

are radicals to all latents and purposes.

The object of the meeting is indeed simply to

Presidential contest. This fact is well under

stood on all sides, as is evinced sufficiently by

the applause the movement receives from the

ost ultra radical journals and by the con

demnation it receives from the most judicions

conservative journals. For example, the Chi-

caco Tribune, as radical as its New York

namesake, warmly applauds the movement,

while the Chicago Post, as conservative as its

Boston namesake, warmly condemns the

movement: and so with the radical and the

conservative journals in general. The former

miformly cheer the movement; the latter

Our cerrespondent's suspicion is undonbt-

edly just. The affair is "au abolition dodge."-

'a cat in the meal;" though, as it is the radi-

cal grimalkin's second appearance in the con-

ervative meal-tub, and particularly as he was

both detected and exposed on his first appear-

ance, we think the dodge may be fairly con

sidered as about played out. The phrase "War

Democrat" in the mouths of the radicals has

come to be very well comprchended by the

public. It can no longer deceive anybody

Every Democrat who is a conservative i

really a War Democrat, and the appellation

in the months of conservatives signifies uoth-

irg more or less than the word conservative

itself, though, as the appellation is so much

abused by the radicals, the conservatives

would in our judgment act wisely to drop

t altogether. For its signification is very

different in the months of the radicals, and i

is in their mouths all the time. When the

radicals praise a man for being a "War Dem-

ocrat," or denounce him for uot being one,

they do not mean a Democrat who is in favor

of the war, but a Democrat who is in favor of

the radical aim and management of the war,-

a Democrat in short, who supports the radical

ticket. They mean such a Democrat as Ben-

jamin F. Bntler or Andrew Johnson or Rob-

ert Dale Owen. In a word, the phrase "War

Demecrat" in the mouths of the radicals is

nerely another form of expression for aboli-

tionized Democrat. And this the public now

omprehend. Hence, the phrase has lost what-

ever power to deceive it may have once pos-

sessed. It is fast becoming a name of oppro-

binm and of weakness instead of a name of

they disgrace or tend to disgrace everything

else they touch. For this reason we do not

apprehend that the meeting at Chicago will

do the radicals much good or the country

much bart. It will be a sort of farce in which

OUTBAGES AND ROBBERY IN PADUCAH .- On

Monday evening, between sundown and dark,

eham's wagon-yard, which is near the centre

of the city, and luquired for an old man named

John Nabors, of Canale county, Tenn., who

had come to the city for family supplies. Mr.

Nators made himself known, when the sol-

ursing him for a d-d old secesh, whom they

bad been looking for all day, and they

marched him off in the direction of the fort.

On the way, however, Mr. Nabors became

convinced that their object was robbery, and

fence while passing, but the rascals saw it and

empelled him to get over the fence and look

for it, enforcing their demands by blows apon

the head with their sabres. After recovering

gasworks, where they threatened to kill him,

his escape. They took from him fifty dollars.

that city. On Sanday evening, about eight

sidence of Mr. J. S. Allen, and stripped a

gave the alarm. The thief jumped the fences

HE RESTORATION OF THE UNITY OF THE NA-

ON, AND THE SUPREMACY OF THE LAWS OF THE

These are words fit to be inscribed on the

onscreative standard in the coming Presiden-

ial election, and he who holds aloft the stand-

ard bearing this inscription or au equivalent

one will lead the conservative hosts to victo-

ebel armies have no enemy in their rear.

But Lee's army had an enemy in its rear when

(For the Louisville Sunday Journal.)

OUR VOLUNTEER.

BY LIZZIE CONWELL SMITH.

Ve must give him cheerful parting, wife; our hoy so

aughirg there with little Agnes in the gladness of

With his manhood new upon him in a form mad

remember how the night-birds sang among tipe

ili you smiled up in my face, beloved, the night on

What a little widle it seems, dear wife, and yet a sport

e crowned our boy since then, and burned his

regiment is full, they say; 'twili soon te going

fark i hear the music up the street—the fifers and the

Ic must not see those falling tears; he's proud and

d I'm glad, too-though I forget sometimes, and

en I think if ought should happen to the boy-we

other some, brave lads like ours, have goue from

ud other fathers sigh, perhaps, 'mid all their love

en Paul was born a soldier, wife, a soul among his

dim bis startlug.
nt then why should we grieve at all! the canse is

and he but does his duty-true, It may be endless part-

But we'll be brave to pray for him who's brave enough

soon? I thought the regiment was called te drill

ud must you go? Why Paul, my boy, 'tis but mid-

train goes down at three, you say? I thought it

went at seven.

11. kiss your mother, toy-she'll grieve the more

d byel God bless yon, Paul, my aon! we'il miss

con and harm. 1-byc-my eyes seem growing dim-this morning

y I and Agnes now are left to comfort Mary,

For Robert sleeps since last May ilde beneath the

And Mark was drowned a year ago in crossing Atway

to die.

strong of limb and firm of heart, with the brave

ION, THE PRESERVATION OF THE CONSTITU

CARRY .- Gen. Geo. B. Mc Clellan

ry. Mark the prediction.

and fewer crumbs of comfort.

seemed like hours,

enuny curls to brown.

love him so.

he goes so soon.

churchyard sod,

not pursued.

the money they took him to a gulley uear the

diers (in appearance at least) comm

two men, in soldiers' dress, eutered Wicker

the actors langh in each other's faces.

uiformly stigmatize it.

cirforce the radical ranks in the co

GENTLEMEN: Your paper says nothing of the proposed meeting of the War Democracy t Chicago, on the 25th. Is it an abdition odge or a sure enough affair? I always lear Mr. Secretary Seward, in the course of his incomprehensible speech at Auburn on the eve of the late election in New York, had the ngular indecency to class Governor Seycat in the meal in such cases. Yours, & 2. ur as a cilizen with Jefferson Davis and The fear expressed by our correspondent John C. Breckinridge. Under all the circumcational, and it justly up lies to this case in stances, we think a more beggarly and pitiful particular as well as to such cases in general xhibition of public indelicacy was never The proposed meeting is called under anspices of men in Illinois and Indiana who have acted heretofore with the radicals, and who intend to act hereafter with the radicals. The men in question

Among the circumstances in view of which he exhibition was made is Governor Seymour's official action as acknowledged by one of Mr. Seward's colleagues and by their common chief in the subjoined despatches:

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1853.

THE PRESIDENT TO GOV. SEYMOUR. WASHINGTON, June 15, 1863

The President directs me to return his hanks, with those of the Department, for your prempt response. A strong movement of your city regiments to l'hiladelphia would be s acouraging movement, and do great good in giving strength to that State.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

THE PRESIDENT TO ADJUTANT GEN. SPRAGUE. WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, } June 19, 1863.

To Adjutant General Sprague:
The President directs me to return his thanks to llis Excellency, Governor Seymour, and his Staff, for their energetic and prompt action. Whether any further force is likely to be required will be communicated to you movements of the enemy will be more fully

EDWIN M. STANTON, (Signed) Secretary of War. SECRETARY STANTON TO GOV. SEYMOUR.

WAR DEF'T, WASHINGTON CITY, June 27, 1863.

Dear Sir: I cannot forbear expressing to you the deep obligation I feel for the prompt and cordial support you have given the Government in the present emergency. The energy, activity, and patriotism you have exhibited I may be permitted personally and hibited I may be permitted personally and officially to acknowledge, without arrogating personal claims ou my part, to such ser-I shall be happy always to be esteemed on friend, EDWIN M. STANTON.

His Excellency, HORATIO SEYMOUR One would think, that, in view simply of this voluntary and emphatic acknowledgment of Governor Seymour's patriotism by the President and the Secretary of War, not even the veriest underling of the party in power would have the rashness or the obtuseness publicly to assert or to insinnate that Governor Seymour is no better than the blackest traitor in arms against the country; vet, what the veriest underling might well shrink from doing, Mr. Seward, a leader of the party in power and the principal member of the Cabinet, has done without shrinking. He has exhibited a degree and quality of partyism which heretofore have been confined to the most insignificant and most abandoned backs of the radical party. Surely this is very nalike the Mr. Seward who but lately in such lofty despatches to foreign lands asserted the equal patriotism of both the great parties in power. The radicals have disgraced it, as the loyal States. Has the Secretary indeed repudiated the just and magnanimous sentiments expressed in those despatches? It would seem that he has.

lu one of those despatches, addressed in Noember last to our Minister at the Court of St.

ames, Mr. Seward said: In this country especially, it is a habit not only entirely consistent with the constitution, but even essential to its stability, to regard the administration at any time existing as distinct and separate from the government itself, and to can sass the proceedings of the one without the thought of disloyalty to the other. We might probably have had quicker success in authorising the insurrection, if this habit could have rested a little longer in abeyance; but, on the other hand, we are under obliga-tions to save not only the unity or the integ-rity of the country, but also its inestimable and precious constitution. Noone can safely ar habit does not tend to this important consummation, if at the same time as we confidently expect, the Union shall be

contrived to throw his monsy over a garden In flat contradiction with this unquestionable doctrine, Mr. Seward said in the speech to which we have already alluded:

Your opponents commit the fatal error of supposing that they can divide the adminisation from the government, and support the ne and discard the other. No man can serve

ing a superior officer. Mr. Nabors then made Note the directness of this remarkable contradiction. While Mr. Seward instructs Mr. Robberies are becoming fearfully frequent in Adams to tell the British Government that with our people the habit of dividing the ado'clock, a man entered the front room of the ministration from the government, and supporting the one whilst supporting or opposing bed of all its clothing, but, as he was making the other as it happens to be right or wrong, his exit, was discovered by a servant, who is "not only entirely consistent with the constitution but even essential to its stability, and made off with his booty, and as there Mr. Seward himself tells onr people themwere none but women about the house he was selves that they cannot follow this habit without not mercly committing a "fatal error" but attempting the impossible task of serving "two masters." A sharper or more therough contradiction was never seen. Such is the attitude of Mr. Seward, on the supposition that he adheres to both of these declarations. As, however, the declaration mentioned last is also the one last uttered, we may fairly conclude that Mr. Seward has repuliated the first. no longer admitting, much less asserting, that a citizen of our country may oppose the administration without disloyalty to the gov-The Richmond Inquirer boasts that the ernment. If this conclusion is correct, it explains, though it does not justify, Mr. Seward's abuse of Governor Seymour. If Mr. Saward. in the teeth of his former declaration and of was retreating from Antietam and more ecently from half a dozen places, and so had the general conviction of his countrymen and Bregg's when it was retreating from Perryof the manifest reason of the case, really believes that opposition to the administration is disloyalty to the government, his abuse of The rebels find few crumbs of bread Governor Seymour, though not becoming, is at least logical. Nothing can vindicate the abuse; but apostasy can very satisfactorily accourt for it. And here we are quite willing to rest the matter.

We have termed Mr. Seward's speech at Auburn an incomprehensible one. It surely is. Herein we refer especially to this extraordinary passage, which is puzzling the whole

country: What if, through battle and suffrage, the President who was elected in 1860 should, by his opponents, be kept out of the Presidency of the United States until another election? What if they should then succeed in electing President in 1864 against the majority who elected Abraham Lincoln in 1860? jority be expected to acquiesce without ing and without bloodshed in the election Jufferson Davis, or John C. Breckinridge, or Horatio Seymour? Certainly not; and then you have perpetual civil war, which is nothing else than perpetual anarchy.

What does Mr Seward mean in this pas sage? Does he mean, that, if the conserva tives should combine with the rebels forcibly to expel Mr. Lincoln from the Presidency for the remainder of his term and then to elect a President without allowing the radicals the liberty of voting, the radicals, in that event, would rebel? Or does he mean, that, if the conservatives for the remainder of the current Presidential term should overrule Mr. Lincoln's policy at the ballot box and afterwards overrule Mr. Lincoln himself by duly electing a conservative President, the radicals would rebel? Or does he mean, that, if the conservatives, with or without overruling Mr. Lin-We must mile a God-speed on him when he goes at coln's policy at the ballot-box in the interim, should in 1864 duly elect such a man as Governor Seymour President, the radicals would rebel? We think one or the other of these three constructions must be the true one. Which is it? The last two are indeed essentially the same, both alike importing rebellion against the will of the people regularly declared, and the perpetuation of the ascendancy of the radical party by revolutionary means. The first constructio merely presupposes in Mr. Seward a blind and malignant degree of partyism which stops short of premeditated rebellion; in other words, it simply inplies that Mr. Seward is capable of imputing treason to all of his conntrymen who do not vote the administration prayers will go before your steps as shields 'twixt ticket. For our part, we own we are constrained to look upon this construction as the true one, as it harmonizes best not only with i. Paul is gone, and Agnes sleeps upon her moth the other parts of the speech but with the character of the speaker. Either of the other constructions appears to us incredible. Heaven

Yet it is not to be denied that the last con forry.

None left of three! One's gone to war and two have and discreet of our contemporaries, Citing

knows this construction is bad enough.

the passage in question, the Boston Bost, for example, says: 'le contains the distinct arnouncement-if it contains anything-that the political party which elected Abraham Lincoln in 1860 would not acquiesce in the election of Horatio Seymour in 1864 without bloodshed!! The words we cite have this meaning or they are nonsense." The dilemma of the Post is andoubtedly a valid one, but we confess we think Mr. Seward is impaled on the latter horn. In our judgment, the words "are nonsense." Yet they are certainly enigmatical enough to warrant us in submit the whole case to the public. The point is unquestionably a grave one. If Mr. Seward in truth means what the Post thinks he means, the fact at once gives a new aud more alarming aspect to the national affirs. We are accordingly most reluctant to impute fallest conviction that the imputation is just. ladced, we regard Mr. Seward as having committed a very serious offence against his country in employing language which could even give rise to so dark and terrible a question in the minds of intelligent patriots.

ner It is a consoling and even cheering reflection that the radicals of the country would not so grossly calumniate the conservatives but for dread of conservatism. Between radicalism and conservatism, on the naked issue of their respective claims, radicalism would stand no earthly chance before the people. This the radicals well know. Hence, they deem it necessary to obscure the issue, which they endeavor to accomplish through immeasurable calamny. "Hypocrisy," says Rechefoucauld, "is a sort of homage that vice pays to virtue." We may fitly adapt this sayng to the subject in hand. Calumny is a sort of hemage that radicalism pays to conerva-

It is indeed hard to conceive how any ra-

tional and patriotic man can give his voice

and influence to swell the deadly power of radicalism. Can any such man doubt that the only salvation of our country is by the conservative standard? It is universally conceded, as a contemporary says, that union at the North is necessary to success. What is success? We answer-Peace and the restored power of the Constitution, and the Union. That is complete success. Why is there adirision at the North? Because the radical party boldly proclaim their intention to oppose the restoration of peace nnder the old Union, or any uniou with slaveholding States. They assert that there can be no peace with slavery. On the other hand, the conservative party believe that a simple, steadfast adherence to the constitution will give ns peace, and, what we want, the Union. On which platform is it easier to unite? On which is success more likely to be achieved? The radical platform requires us to abandon the constitution, abandon the principles of concession and compromise, on which our very government rests, and go into a crusade for the establishment of a new Union, a new government, an nuknown structure existing only in the dreams of enthusiasts, to be founded on the ruins of the best aud noblest structure which was ever erected by human hands. The other platform, the conservative idea, proposes to save the old structure in all its glory, marred some what by this terrible experience through which it will have passed, but substantially the same Union of which Washington and his companions were the founders. Oa this platform every patriotic Americau can stand, cught to stand, must stand, if we would win

that success for which we strive. The wild folly which for more than a year was permitted to cry "treason, treason," at every voice raised for the constitution, has been hushed. The accusation of disloyalty burled at the men who stood firm for the old Union has recoiled on these who were insitiously plotting to destroy it. The eyes of the whole country are now fixed on conservative men for help, advice, guidance. All confidence in radical men and radical measures is gone. They are known to be utter failures. They have sacrificed too much of blood and treasure The people are becoming of one What an Intense relief would the whole country feel to-day if it were known that some trusty conservative was to be President of the United States by constitutional succession to-morrow! Acting under the advice of such men, the people will preserve the present administration in power, patiently bearing with its infirmities, protesting firmly against its errors, and in the right time will restore the constitution to conservative protection. Then will begin again the story of

" Fistory Repeats Itself." - We are forcibly teminded of this very common saying by a passage in Dr. Johnson's life of Admiral Referring to the great preparations of the Hollanders to retrieve their reputation after Blake had scattered their fleet under De Witt and De Ruyter in 1652, Dr. Johnson says: "Their endeavors were assisted by the English themselves, now made factious by success; the men who were entrusted with the civil administration being jealous of those whose military commands had procuted so much honor, lest they who raised them should be eclipsed by them. Such is the general revolution of affairs in every state: danger and distress produce unanimity and bravery, virtues which are seldom unattended with success; but success is the parent of pride, and pride of jealonsy and faction; faction makes way for calamity, and happy is that nation whose calamities renew their nnanimity." We think but few intelligent men can be found to deny either that this piece of history is faithfully repeated in the current history of our own country or that the pregnant reflection of the great moralist is at least as applicable to our affairs at the present time as it was to the events which immediately occasioned it.

We have just completed the appointed revolution in the affairs of a nation as defined by Dr. Johnson, having passed from danger and distress, through the several stages of unanimity, success, jealousy, and faction, to calamily. "Happy is that nation," exclaims the illustrious teacher, "whose calamities renew their unanimity." Happy indeed shall we prove if our unanimity can be renewed without further calamities. But, alasl that spirit of jealousy and of faction which "makes way for calamity" was never more prevalent in the councils of the nation than at this very moment. It is the ruling spirit of the-bad or weak men at the head of affairs. Never before surely was a mighty canso thus cursed and imperilled by its pretended friends. Never before were the administrators of a government so dwarfed and shamed by a grand

The London Times thinks that Americans can't master the English language. But they can master the English themselves.

[For the Louisville Sunday Journal.]

THE LESSON OF DEATH.

Let me die, let me die, the maiden sald And with wasted hopes and weary head She jaid per down on a couch of paln, and still to her heart, like a low refrain From the dream-like past came a haun The wait of the weary, alone, alone, And over arose that pleading cry My Father in Heaven, O let me die! Then there came to the maiden the pangs of death And herfilps grew white, and her labored breath

With slow and poinful effort came. Life faded away from the weary frame; She passed so near to the shadowed tom That she shrank appalled at the che For her natrimmed lamp with its fe Went out in the damp and the chili of night, Then there came a voice from the spirit clime

There seek thee a pilot to gulde thee home, Do not o'er my gloomy waters roam: Return. () mortal, to thee is given A season still to prepare for Heaven; Let thy lamp be trimmed, let its light be free Aud bright and clear when I come to thee. And health returned with its rose-like bloom And the heart came back from the silent tomt She mingled again lu the scenes of ilfe, ller soui grew strong in its earnest strife; he marmurs not now, and the prayer she sobs Is, Father, I thank thee my heart still throbs, Earth'a deepest trials though I endure, Let me live, let me live till my heart la pure

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1863.

VOLUNTEERS - We invite the public attention to the call for volunteers which we pubish in another column, from Major W. H. Sidell, the Acting Assistant Provost Marshal General and General Superintendent of Volunleer Recruiting in Keptucky. The call is tull and explicit. It speaks for itself. And speaks in terms and in tones very different from these in which the draft will address our citizens if this higher and more attractive call shall be unheeded. Let it not be unterming the speech incomprehensible. We heeded. Let it be heeded, not alone by the terrors of the draft, nor yet alone by those terrors combined with the tempting bounties the call holds forth, but also and chiefly by the lofty and soul-stirring inducements of patriotism and of glory. Any one of these considerations indeed should be such a meaning to Mr. Seward without the snough to make a call for volunteers effective; but all of these considerations are united in the present call. Surely it cannot fail. It must prove all-powerful. The patriots of the North are nobly responding to a like cali. Let not the patriots of Kentucky be behind their Northern compatriots.

It will be seen that recruiting officers are thickly stationed throngbout the Commonwealth, so that persons wishing to volunteer wi'l find almost at their elbow officers ready duly to enlist them. We are not informed as to whether or not the Governor has yet announced the quotas of the several counties of the State; but we suppose he has not. We think the announcement would give a very decided impulse to volunteering. Undoubtedly the announcement will be made as soon ss the apportionment is fixed.

PROTECTION OF THE BORDER .- We have aleady published in our columns the proceedings of a convention held at Jamestown by the people of the counties on the Southers Border of Kentucky "for the purpose of taking some action as to the defence of the Barder." Our readers doubtless have not forgotten the action taken by this convention. A committee, formed of the leading Union men nnion of the American people around the of the Border, reported as expressive of the sense of the convention the subjoined resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That whereas the border coties of Kentucky are now afflicted with evils and troubles of the most alarming character, resulting from depredations from armed hands of guerillas and robbers who are plande nurdering, and robbing our citizens almost laily, and the civil laws of the land are almost entirely valueless for want of power to enforce them; and wheress Col. R. T. Jacob, formerly of the 9th Kentneky cavalry, whilst with na for our protection and defence, so conducted himself as a soldier and a gentleman, as also ais regiment of gallant officers and soldiers as to secure the full and perfect confidence o all good citizens; therefore we, the people of Adair, Casey, Clinton, Cumberland, Pulaski. and Russell, assembled in convention at Jamestown, Russell county, Ky., return to Col. Jacob and his gallant band our heartfelt thanks for their timely aid and protection heretofore given to us; and whilst we do not desire to take Col. Jacob from the duties of the high position which the people of Kental Lands and the collection of the high position which the people of Kental Lands and the collection of the high position which the people of Kental Lands and the collection of the colle ucky have recently conferred upon him, yet we most carnestly desire and request that Col. Jacob will reorganize the gallant old Ninth, and that he will again be permitted to come mong us and bring quiet again to one people We know not what response our gallant

Lieutenant-Governor will make to this distingnished compliment; but we can safely assure the people who bestow it, that, if conistent with the discharge of his official obligations to the State, he will gladly comply with their request, and, if not, he will cert in ly exert every energy, in conjunction with the efforts of our able and patriotic Governor. secure by other agencies the earliest and mplest feasible protection of the Border. The condition of that region as faithfully set forth in the resolution above quoted is such as to enlist the sympathies and the influence of every patriot amongst ns. linmanily combines with policy and with duty to demand that the fullest possible defence shall be given in the soonest possible time to the tried and faithful inhabitants of the Border. And this demand beyond question will be vigorously answered. The Border will be protected We are sure that neither the State anthorities nor the Federal authorities will leave nudone anything which can be done for the a plishment of this important end. Of thus much the noble men of the Border may rest

Yet they owe it to themselves as well as to the authorities not to form an exaggerated idea of the protection which it is practicable for the authorities to afford. Though the anthorities, State and Federa!, do their ntmost, as we are confident they will, the protection of the Border must still be far from complete So long as the war continues, complete seen rity cannot be reasonably expected anywhere within the general theatre of hostilities A degree of insecurity, everywhere in our State and especially on its Southern Border, is inseparable from the existing state of war. This fact should be kept in mind, and duly regarded, as 1 is adapted to prevent not only disappoint ments but much sorer calamities. neglect of it the people of Missouri have to impute in no small measure the fierceness and bit'erness of the nnhappy feud which now rages amongst them. Leaving out of the accunt the war and its nnavoidable resuits. not a few Missourians charged the andoubted needurity of the citizen upon the authorities of the State and the Union, and waged a furious warfare against those authorities and all who upheld them, thereby exasperating instead of alleviating the grlevances of the community. What was bad before, these misguided citizens made worse, by petnlantly arraigning the authorities for not performing the impracticable work of correcting the evil altegether. They acted under the influence of mere passion, and, as is the usual eff-et of such action, they aggravated the distress they sought to remove. In their impatience, they overlocked the real source of the calamity which lay at their feet, and so made the calemity greater instead of less.

This was very plain to everybody except the malcontents themselves and their mischievons abettors outside of Missouri. The President, in his response to the complaints of these people, put the case forcibly. "Actual war coming," he said, "blood grows hot, and blood is spilled. Thought is forced from old channels into confusion. Deception broods and thrives. Confidence dies, and universal suspiciou reigns. Each man feels an impulse to kill his neighbor, lest he be killed by him. Revenge and retaliation follow. And all this, as before said, may be among honest men only. But this is not all. Every foul bird comes abroad, and every dirty reptile rises up. These add crime to confusion. Strong measures, deemed indispensable, but harsh at best, such men make worse by mal-administration. Murders for old gradges, and marders for pelf, proceed ander any cloak that will best cover for the occasion. These causes amply account for what has occurred in Missouri, with cut ascribing it to the weakness or wickedness of any General." So far indeed were these people harried by passion that they even accused the General commanding the Department of Missouri with conniving at the ontrages of the rebel guerillas. To this wild and reckless accusation the President's The response is equally worthy of note. charges," he said, "that General Schofield has purposely withheld protection from loyal people, and parposely facilitated the objects of the disloyal, are altogether beyound my power of belief. I do not arraign the veracity of gentlemen as to the facts complained of; but l do more than question the jndgment which would infer that those facts occurred in accordance with the purpose of General Schofield." Every right-minded man, andistarbed by passion, must assent to this reply. Evin the malcontents themselves are now ashamed

of the accusation which evoked it. The whole case shows how important it is that the people should habitnally discriminate as far as possible between the evils which may be remedied by a proper exercise of authority and those which are inseparable from the present condition of war. Without such diserimination, the people in the absence of any just ground will lose confidence in the anthoritie and in each other, and will augment tenfold

every evil un'er which they suffer, besides recipitating new evils more terrible even than sny that now exist. L'vils which are remedialile should be remedied and must be; but evils that are irremediable should be endured with as great fortitude as may be notil they become remediable. The good of all converned, and especially of the more immediate sufferers, requires that this obvious truth shall be kept in mind, and duly regarded. With the case of Missouri as a beacon blazing before us, we should be blind indeed, and mad as

well as blind, If we permitted ourselves to

split upon the same rock.

These precautionary remarks of course have no immediate relation to the action of the convention at Jamestown, for the action of that body looks simply to such remedies as are practicable, and which, therefore, should be vigoronsly applied at the quickest possible moment, as we are certain they will be, either in the form requested by the convention, or in some other efficient form. We desire merely to point out in connection with the general sulject the valuable lesson taught by the case of Missouri, with the view of holding up the esson as a lamp by whose light onr own peopie, not only on the Border but everywhere else in the State, may see and shun the pit into which the Missourians have fallen. The lessou certainly sheds a strong light; and it will be our fault as well as our misfortune if we have already insisted, every practicable defence should be afforded the Border in the earliest practicable time; and we are convinced that this will be done. The people of the Border, as brave and high-minded a people as the world contains, have no greater admirers and no trner friends than the author;tics of the State and the official representatives of the Union amongst us. Everything that can be done will surely be done. The people of the Border deserve protection; protection is sacredly due to them; and, so far as the combined energy of the State and of the Union can be brought to bear, they may count

That the London Times should change ts opinions is not remarkable, for it has boxed the compass on every absorbing topic of domestic policy or diplomacy which came hefore its readers. But its total reversal of its former opinions on the international questions affecting our government, is significant as showing that the positions originally assumed by onr State Department have finally become recognized as undeniable truths. Let us exsmine one of the latest articles from the Times, which surrenders the whole case that it had heretofore disputed with such sophistry, anch perversion of all well known principles of law and such malignant bitterness. It now SAVS:

upon receiving protection. The protection of

the Border is a debt which the anthorities are

and of policy superadded to the snpreme obli-

discharged.

To bnild, arm, and man a vessel of from a neutral port is surely to fit out a hos-tile expedition from that port; and as an ex-pedition may be great or small, it follows that a neutral might thus take almost any conceiv-able share in a war, provided only that the aid it lent to one side was not greater than the aid it was ready to lend to the other. But is that a reasonable doctrine? It appears to us that the supply of munitions, money, or material differs essentially in character from the supply of an armed ship of war. We can understand that even such vessels as are now lying in the Mersey might be sent acr Atlantic, and delivered at Wilming Charleston, without any more breach of nen-trality than is committed in the desputch of a field battery to New York. In that case they held cattery to New 1 ork. In that case they would be empty hills, and would only receive their crews, their commissions, and their offensive capacities from the belligerent state itself. But if the successive processes by which a ship of war is created are all formed in a nentral country, that adventure a perfectly different cha and amonnts either to a participation in the war on the part of neutrals, or to the employ neutof neutral territory for purposes of war by a belligerent. If it is, then, said that a neutral power may, if it pleases, permit its territory to be so employed, we reply that the rermission imports so very much more than a mere permission to buy rifles and gunpowder that it is no wonder the lattershould be granted while the former is withheld. Very sure that it would be a bad th most countries, and especially for England, if the practice of equipping vessels of war in the controverted fashion were recognized or lished, nor do we see that the co nteres's of a country require any such lati-ude of adventure. It is certainly reasonable that the customary trade of a shipbuilder in a nentral State should be preserved from injury as well as other trades, but it is plain that such trade has no connection with that "equipment" of the ship to which oljection is taken. It is no part of a shipbuilder 5 business to arm a ship with cannon or equip her for action. It it is said that the builder proposes no such equipment, then the reply is that when an equipment is manifestly contemplated by some parties or other, the unlawful intention may be defeated. The sngtions should be stopped by warning given or complaint addressed to belligerent powers, but we confess we should prefer to see a direct chibition take the shape of law. Great Britain never did grant permission to either North or South to equip their war ships within British territories. The Confederates, therefore, have no right to despatch their

steamers from our ports, and if any such de-sign is suspected on reasonable grounds we are justified in taking measures so prevent it.

Take this reasoning of the Times and its rregnant admissions, and apply them to the British policy, which has heretofore allowed ships to be built, provisioned, manned, and armed in every available port of the United Kingdom. With this cracial verdict, which the great organ of British opinion has pronounced in prospective, applied to the "290" merchants who fitted out an Anglo-rebel pirate, which has depredated apon our commerce and destroyed millions upon millions of our property, the United States would be justified in demanding reclamation for all the property heretofore pillaged, and no defence could be interposed to prevent the payment. From the first misstep taken by England, she was warned of this, and it has been very tardily beaten into the thick skull of John Ball, that, if he has been penny wise, he has been peund foclish, and that he will have to pay dearly for all his sympathy and coquetting with the rebel States. We hope when he has paid for his experience he will become a wiser

[For the Louisville Sunday Journal] THE AWAKENING. BY LE BLANC.

Long years have passed since in the olden time.

My thoughts have lived and breathed in measured rhyme; Since keen emotions in their hearl-wrang stra On sympathetic chords have reached the brain, In these long years, within their ceils confined. lave slept the dormant powers of the mind : A menial rest—a negative of years—A placid state—a quietude of tears.

Tis not of self that I would once again, As of lang syne, give voice to joy or pain;
'Tis not to chronicle a hidden life
Of individual hope, of love, or strifs—
Ohl higher far, the theme that moves my soul. And holds of mind the absolute control; Absorbs my being in the common woe-Disruption! civil war! a nation's three!

So lately in her pride and glory dressed-

So lately in our boasted Union blessed— Now fratricidal war in deluge steeps Our beauteous land, as carnage o'er it swee The father 'gainst the sou, friend turned t So malter by whose hand, the blood must flow Welrd desolation marks the curse of war-The cry of want-starvation, from afar.

Great God! iu Thine all wisdom Thon hast seen How God-forgetting, in our pride, we've been.
A selt-sufficient, self-reliant race,
From thee we're turned to our own time and place:
Trusling to human prowess, human sight, all that we owe to Thee of mind and might.

Turn back to truth, to righteousness of life, All now engaged in this unhallowed strife Ambition's strongho de topple to the ground, And let a nation's hymn once more resound. We are not linmbled yet. Oh God! how long Shall stiff necked pride these miseries prolong flow long, the tortured millions drink in woe, llow long the blood of thousands still may flow; Fach hearthstone grow more desolate and lone, As loved and loving drop off one by one?
'Tis Thou i and Thou alone, whose hand can guide
Our nation's barque o'er this all-surging tide, EVANSVILLE, Feb., 1863,

My Godi a nation's prayers lo thee ascend;

PARACPAPHS-ORIGINAL AND SELE TED. Tall old men have no 'air upon their mountin

It a woman keep a secret at all, it is gener-

ally with telling effect. Temptations are strongest in high places; when the Saviour himself was temp.el h was led to the top of an exceedingly high

He who said that the half is often better than the whole might have added that none

at all is often better than the half. A sweet temper in a wife is worth more to a hasband than a sugar plantation. A gentleman can marry whatever lady he

will-if he pleases. A man who marries the lady he adores is oined to his idel" Men mutilate their own bodies seldom;

heir characters often. Many books are like the one eaten by St. John; they are sweet to the taste but make the stomach bitter. A poor woman can see more sympathy in a

sixpence than in streams of tears. A rod produced blossoms when hald in the hand of Aaron. A birch rod produces fruit in the hands of the schoolmaster. To win woman's love, be not all sweetness molasses catches fewer flies than molasses and

Blame not a man too harshly for throwing we do not profit by it. In the mean time, as | fifth; he shows by the very act that it is his natural weapon. If tobacco gets scarce, there's no harm done.

rinegar.

f you can't chew, eschew. Military men have dress parades. Women making fashoinable parties undress parades. He is the best accountant who can cast up prectly the sum of his own errors. The heart of a wise man should be like a

rror, which reflects every object without eing sullied by any. most burdened.

He that would be angry and sin not, must ot be angry with anything but sin. The Bible is a window in this prison of impelled to discharge by motives of humanity hope, through which we look into eternity. Bigotry murders religion to frighten fools gations of duty. The debt will be faithfully

with her ghost. A wicked book is the worse that it cannot

Give work rather than alms to the poor. The former drives out indolence, the latter industry.

come 'ery, where the living sleep above ground, as the dead do beneath. Every man has his chain an i his clog, only is looser and lighter to one man than to another; and he is more at ease who takes it ap than he who drags it.

The column is an emblem of faith, it springs ap from earth to heaven: the arch symbolizes mercy, it descends from heaven to earth. If a few civil words will render a man hapits brilliancy by what his gains.

Let what you leave at your death be with-

vant, it is your master. The covetous man does not possess wealth-it possesses him. Cnnuing leads to knavery; it is but a step from one to the other, and that very slippery; lying makes the only difference; add that to inning and it is knavery. These things that are not practicable are not

desirable. If we cry, like children, for the moon, like children we must cry on. Where necessity ends, desire and enriosity egin; no sconer are we supplied with everying nature can demand than we sit down to

ontrive artificial appetites. Never exhort men vehemently to secrecy; f von do they will betray you of a certainty. In making women beautiful the imaginations of men have done more than nature.

Whenever, in the course of argumentat on observe that one disputant begins to call ard names, and to ejaculate: nonse that the party long prolific of epithets is in the wrong.—N. Y. News. Well, News, we don't know of anybody

that uses harsh epithets more profusely than von do. Additional bounties are to be given to oldiers who distinguish themselves. So if our brave fellows want 'higher wages," they

must strike for them. har If woman would sway the tides of man's idolatry, she should hold him at a distance, even as the moon keeps herself aloof

from the great deep. England and France flirted a long time with the rebellion. But both seem at last to have discarded their abject and pertinacions

wooer. It is currently reported in Padnesh that the rebels and sent to Union City under a flag of trace.

Napoleon said that "bayonets think." i'es, and few thinkers have so much keenness, point, and penetration as they.

Our nationality must be very dear to is hereafter if that may be called dearest that costs most. If violent and bitter newspaper articles

in the belly as they are now. Paducah is kept under continual excitenent by ramors and reports of rebels in that

We wish that Meade would advance. and that gold wouldn't. 16 lf a true man's blood is let at all it

hon!d be let alone. A MARRIED LADY AND HER MAIDEN SISTER TO GEORGE D. PRENTICE. Some year ago to a lady You wrote that your time of day Was on the "side that is shady"— "Paat one P. M."

Now, Mr. Prentice, "allow us to say," That's all sham! How do you reckon your years 1 If by what you have done n peetry, essay, and jeers.
And shots from your big rifled gun

Reasonably told (1 am not peking fnn), You're a thousand years old But sister says: But I maintain you're a boy (I don't mean a capia, however), Precisely as young as the joy That you shoot from your sparkill

And that we know Has such fresh flow That perforce it is young forever!
EUGENIA AND ANNIE.
GEORGETOWN HEIGHTS, D. C., Sept. 3, 1563.

[For the Louisville Sunday Journal.] Lone idoi of my drams afar, llast thou no ling-ring thought of me

I gaze on every wandering star

In midnight orisons to thee Lost Plelad from the Heaven of view Unfading shines each starry hne I hat from thy parting radiance stole Gone like some viston of the night, O'er which vain Fancy, waking, w

For which fond Hope her vigit keeps I scarce can deem that then hast flown-Beloved one, where art thou now Like me perchance, all and and lo

With eve's paie shadows on thy brow . And ever this dim hour recalis The mournful thought that thou art fled That now no more these silent hails

"Twee here that erst these line of thine Charmed avery thrill of passion mute 'Twas here thy parting song divine Died like the lay of Love's last inte. Twas here that oft at eve I kent full many a watch for thee lill, lost in transport by thy side, I craved no bliss save thus to be.

Come thou, all ardent as thou art, Come to Love's consecrated grot; Egeria! here thy counterpart Awaits thee in this baunted spot.

ESCAPADES OF A MINISTER.—The Philadelphia North American says the late Sir Robert Peel, one of the greatest of modern English statesman, was a model of caution. No man ever canght him tripping-in small affairs, at all events, whatever they may have done in great ones. He nyr committed himself knowingly, either by word or by deed, and, n this negative sense, he was expinently a distinguished man; for it really is of vital importance to any one filling a prominent public position that he should present no an milable foibles to the attacks of his enemies. But every man is not great in his son, and the greater portion of the renown of the P. rele passed away with the father of the prese ma baronet. No one can say that opportunit V has been wanting to the last mentioned per sonage for distinguishing himself, for the political opponents of his father have been his best friends, and have thrust office upon him when they might easily have found a better man. In his college days the present Sir Robert Peel was known as a "fast man." Those were the times that produced fast men of the Marquis of Waterford stamp, and common report mixes up the name of the right honorable baronet with sundry adventares and exploits which are better passed over in silence. But when he entered public life it was generally believed that he had "sown his wild oats," and assumed the dignity of a senator. Frankly confessing his follies, ho propitiated the political world, and went to work in his new vocation. For some years pest he has exceeded rather than fallen short of public expectation, and it is therefore to be regretted that the madness of an hour should damage a rising reputation and perhaps put a stop to a career of usefulness. But great men must not play vulgar pranks; if they do they must pay the penalty. Sir Robert Peel is a member of "Her Majesty's most honorable Privy Conneil," and, as such, It is the temper of the highest heart, like | takes the title of "Right Honorable." He is the palm tree, to strive most newards when also the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lientenant of Ireland, and is therefore the representative of that functionary, or, rather, of the lrish government in the House of Commons. On him devolves the task of defending the Irish policy of the Ministry, and of encountering personally the animosity of opposition Irish members. It is evident that in order to be "the man for Galway" under these circumstances, a cool head and calm temper are specially needed. His father filled the office before him, in times when the Irish Secretaryship involved the holder in perhaps a score It is a shame when the church itself is a of duels. The late Sir Robert "went ont" when challenged; the present Sir Robert fistly refuses to fight-with deadly weapons, at least-though he does not object to fisticuffs, as his recent escapade shows. The story of this affair is as follows: The borough of Tamworth returns two members to Parliament. Sir Robert Peel and

Lord Raynham were the two gentlemen who

were elected to fill that capacity in the pres-

ent Parliament. A month ago, however, by py, he must be a wretch indeed who will not the death of his father, Lord Raynham was give them to him. Let another man light his | elevated to the peerage, which event created candle by your own, and yours loses none of avacancy in the representation of the borough in the House of Commons. The seat was contested by two gentlemen, Mr. Cowper and ont controversy, else the lawyers will be your Mr. Peel, who differed very little in political opinions; but the former had the support of If you have money, and it is not your ser- | Sir Robert. Now, in England, no point of election etiquette is better settled than that it is the duty of the member already honored with the confidence of the constituency to abstain from any attempt to employ the important position in which they have placed him in order to influence their votes with regard to the election of a colleague. But, in addition to this, Sir Robert is a large land owner in the neighborhood, and the proprietor o property within the borough, and can, therefore, exercise very considerable indirect influence on the election. Of late years it has been the vule for persons in this position to avoid putting themselves forward in electionsering matters. Thus, as a Privy Councillor, as Secretary for Ireland, as member for Tamworth, as the owner of property in the neighborhood, and as a gentleman, Sir Robert was bound to abstain from attempting to influence the electors of Tamworth in the choice of their representative. But he cared little for these considerations. He inangurated the electoral campaign a few weeks ago by attending a meeting of Mr. Cowper's supporters, and making a speech in his favor, but he met with scanty applause. On the day of the election he appeared, amid a storm of hisses, to tender his vote for Mr. Cowper. The vote was objected to at the polling booth, on some trivial ground, which everybody knew could not be supported, and the objection was taken, proably merely by way of giving vent to public displeasure. Some minutes after this Sir Robert came in collision with an elector, and knocked him down, and in his fall the elector struck at Sir Robert with a stick. The stick was broken in the struggle but nobody was hart, though somebody will suffer in pocket, because an action at law has arisen ont of the offair. This was early in the day, and so strong were the marks of disapprobation which Hon. Lucien Anderson has been released by Sir Robert encountered everywhere, that he scema to have thought it advisable to go home. But when he got there he felt that he had not had enough, so at twelve o'clock he returned to the town in a chariot and fear, in which he drove th:ongh the streets with one of his sisters, as if he was afraid he had not sufficiently identified his family and himself with the election. He paid, too, another visit to the Town Hail, where, being rudely pressed by the crowd, he ere victuals, the rebels wouldn't be pinched | slackened his pace, and pointed with his stick to the bronze statue of his father. Whether he meant to imply that he was conducting Mr. Cowper's election exactly in the manner that his father would have done, or whether, like a great artist, he felt the advantages of contrast, and wished the spectators to compare the proceedings of the day with the staid, decorous, and measured speeches and manuers of his illustrious progenitor, we cannot tell. A little while afterwards Sir Robert got among his old friends. "Here's a man." shouted one of the mob, "who has voted for Peel." "Then bonnet him," sail Sir Robert. So said, so done. If not victorious in returning the colleague he favored, Sir Robert had at any rate the satisfaction of reflecting that ouce hy his own hand, and once by the hand of another, he had on the same day inflicted personal chastisement on two of his refractory constituents.

The election was over; Mr. Cowper hal been beaten by a majority of fifty-seven; but Sir Robert's exploits were not ended. He made a speech in which he said that "he fully expected Mr. Cowper would be victorious; a Peel had sat for Tamworth for seventy years, and he regarded it as most objectionable that a second of the name should be returned; the contest was, he believed, the forerunner of an attempt to remove himself from the representation of the borough." This extraordinary language showed that he was a bad judge of the feelings of the borongb, and has supplied the electors with an argument which will probably be used with effect against himself. They have elected another Peel this time, so that they have two Peels to represent them; but at the next election they may, perhaps, think that "it is most objectionable that a second of the name should be returned," and make a different arrangement; but that may onsist in their dropping him as the second Peel and retaining his relative as their representative. As matters stand, Sir Robert Peel has seriously damaged his character in the English political world, where long custom has prescribed the mode in which a gentleman in his positiou should act during an election.

INTERESTING TO F .- Farmers who batcher their ow e - hat is, the stock they raise or fa ' co their own farmsand in that way sell it, must make a return under oath to the Assistant Assessor of all stock thus slanghtered and sold. They do not need a license unless they sell \$1,000 worth; but they are bound to pay twenty cents per head U.S. reveune tax for all cattle over eighteen months old, five cents for all under eighteen months, six cents for each hog, and . three cents for each sheep.

WASHINGTON, NOV. 18. Au intelligent deserter this are ed in outlines, who left his regiment—the 24 from 1919 19 Tipers—ou the 7th inst, it being then sta-tioned between Brandy Station and Calcepper Courthouse. The Tigers, he says, now num-ker but four bundred men. The whole rehel army is now in front of us. He estimates it at from 45.000 to 50.000, consisting of A.P... Hill's, Ewell's, and part of D. II. Hills over s. No other troops have been sen's weat from Lee's army since the departure of Longstreet's come and part of D. H. Hill's.

orpe and part of D. H. Hill's.

The talk in the rebel army was that troops would be brought back to Lee's army, now hat Hill has been suspended from command. He thinks Lee does not mean to give battle this side of his entrenchments upon the Rapid App, which he describes as rather formidable

Ann, which he describes as rather formidable but susceptible of being turned. He describes things among the Confederate soldiers as decidedly blue, in view of their scant supplies of food and clothing. A considerable portion of the Tiger regiment were barefoot when he left. Soldiers had been reduced to quarter rations, and threats to desert were openly made in camp. The allowance consists solely of floor and beef.

It appears from official reports from Gen, Curtlin, commanding the Department of New Mexico, that California and New Mexico volunteers are scorring the Territory, penetratunteers are sconring the Territory, penetrating to the hannts of the Navajoe Indians, and

destroying villages and crops, and making captures of persons and stock. Owing to the scent supplies of grass and water, further op-crations are to be made in detached parties on foot, which plan is to be continued during The Navejoe Indians have been more sc-

vere y praished during the summer than ever 14-fore. They have been closely hunted in aimest every direction by our troops. [Special.]

MEMPHIS, Nov. 16.

The country people back of Fort Pillow have probably suffered more from depredations of

porules than any others along the Mississippi river. Scarcely a day passes but more or less of the planters and those keeping small stores are plundered. The people have become ex-asperated to such an extent that they have deasperated to such an extent that they have de-termined to league together and hang all of the villains that can be caught. On Friday last, after a new depredation, some citizens, assisted by soldiers from the fort, hearing of a robber rendezvous, started

out, and, after a long march, came up with and captured three of the gang, two whites, named Davis and Buckley, and a negro. They were given a trial at once, found guilty, and executed by hanging on the spot. Buckley before the war was esteemed an honorable and well to do farmer.

The conscription is still going on in Shelby and Tipton counties. Robbing of plantations

is of daily occurrence.

The steamer Leonard arrived this morning from White River and reports guerillae swarming around its mouth, and that the gunboat stationed there was expecting them to attack a party sent from the gnnboat in pursuit of the band that burned the Allen Collier.

hard that burned the Allen Collier.

The Argus has just received the Little Rock
National Democrat of the 10th, which has received the Washington Telegraph of the 28th, ceived the Washington Telegraph of the 28th, published in Hempstead county. It says that Kirby Smith, as Lieutenant-General commanding, has issued an address to the people of Arkaneas, Louisians, and Texas, calling for the formation of a command for local or home defence. He says: "By a vigorous and united effort, you can preserve your property, you can secure independence for yourselves and children—all that readers life desirable. Endure awhile longer, and victory and peace Endure awhile longer, and victory and peace must crown your efforts." Persons not with-

must crown your efforts." Persons not within conscription age—18 to 45—are to compose
this branch of the service.

A large Union meeting was held at the theatre in Little Rock on the 7th. Several spirited addresses were delivered, after which a
committee on constitution for the organization and appointment of officers of the State
Union Clubteported on a constitution and bylaws which were adonted laws, which were adopted. [Special.] Carro, Nov. 18.

Carro, Nov. 18.

Quite a number of the guerillas who have been infeating Western Kentucky have been teken in the vicinity of Paducah and Union City and sent to Columbus. Yesterday askirmich occurred between a squad of Federal cavalry and some guerillas. Five of the latter were killed and three captured.

It is said that considerable smuggling is being done at Price's Landing. Goods are conveyed across the swamps to a place below Bloomfield, and from there into Arkansas. They are also hauled to James's Bayou, floated down to New Madrid Bend, and ferried across to Tennessee and furnished to guerillas. There it was discovered that Hon. Lucien Anderson and Mr. Laudrum had been captured by Faulkner. Several of his firends were arrested by order of Gen. Smith, among them were Faulkner's father-ln-law and brother. rested by order of Gen. Smith, among them were Faulkner's father-In-law and brotier. A lawyer named Wm. R. Corbett volunteered to go to Faulkner with a flag of truce, and try to get Anderson and Landrum released. Gen. Smith allowed him to go, and with a few friends be went to McLemoorsville, Tenn, where they found Faulkner. The interview was snoossful, and he returned namer escort of fifty reliefs. Some arrangements remaining we expect to hear of the return of son and Landrum to-day.

EADOUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.) November 18.

November 18.

November 18.

November 18.

November 18.

Everying quiet along the lines. Small bodies will infantry are yet north of the Rapid in the vicinity of Cedar Monutains. The Estry is full of rebel deserters, whom our large repacking up constantly, bringing in from 50 to 100 daily. Our regular cavalry pickets are two miles beyond Unipepper, and cavalry patrols go down to the Rapid Ann.

[To the Associated Press]

[To the Associated Press] WASHINGTON, Nov. 18. A special to the Herald says that the rain a special to the later and says that the rain son Snuday exposed a borrible sight on the Rappahannock. In the rifle-pits from which the rebels retired on this side the washings of the rain uncovered half buried arms and legs of those claim in their recent skirmish with

e-6th corps.

Advices received to-day from the West Advices received to-day from the West to that the rebels are moving on Gen, Bornside's forces via London, East Tennessee. The letter are deemed to be in an impregnable position, and it is thought that the force now advancing has been exaggerated somewhat.

A deserter from the 2d Louisiana, arrived here, thinks that Lee's army is about 50,000 arong. He addictly the fortifications on the

trong. He ados that the fortifications on the a pid Ann are very formidable.
Lee has fallen back to Hanover Junction with one-balf of his army, as a protection for a chmond the other balf has gone towards. yuchburg to reinforce or protect the retreat ... Le force sent against Burnside. HEADQUARTEES ABMY OF THE POTOMAC,)

A special to the Fierald says that each and Wisconsin regiment in this army sending home one commissioned officer and

we private from each on recruiting service, with the expectation of filling their thinned anks with volunteers.

A letter to the Herald, dated off Mobile, lot 22, says the Colorado (flag ship) and he Gruesce had an engagement with the Latine Ram, presented by the ladies of Mobile to the rebels. The Genesce fired two shots and the Colorado three, when the rebel ram Constituent the Colorado three, when the rebel ram Constituent is promoted as the colorado three, when the rebel ram constituent is promoted as the colorado three when the rebel ram constituents in the colorado three when the rebel ram constituents in the colorado three when the rebel ram constituents in the colorado three when the rebel ram constituents are constituents. ost immediately put back under Fort gan. The rebels have one irou-clad and

organ. The rebels have one irou-clad and to steamers and a floating battery in the ro, but they are of no use.

A Washington despatch to the Herald says e sufter of the 5th Kentucky cavalry, and wen others, were released from Castle Thundron parole, and reached there. They state e removal of 12,000 Uniou prisoners from ichmond to Danville has commenced, and hmond to Danville has commenced, and ady 2 500 have gone. There is great comint among the poor people in Richmond at high price and scarcity of provisions, and y are forced to adopt the advice of their pers to live without eating meat.

[To the Associated Press.] New York, Nov. 19. New Yoak, Nov. 19.
The Tribune's Washington despatch says
Mesers. Wis. Standers, of Keckuk, lowa, and
A. Hines, of Memphia, two citizens, captured
ant May at Greenville, Miss., and confined in bby prison most of the time since, ong the returned prisoners that arrive

nnapolis to-day.

These gentlemen represent matters in Richond daily growing worse. No meat had en issued for twelve days. Before they left favorite dog of a friend, which had been for long time sharing their scanty fare, was crificed that they might have a meal here gentlemen say that while officers had crived the contributions sent, those for the different day that the translated and the remarks had not to the different day. liers and the rations had not yet been dis-

They confirm the statements that nothing t to citizens or soldiers had ever been de-ered by the rebels notil a recent interfer-

tivered by the rebels until a recent interference of the Government.

Fifteen Yankee deserters escaped from Castle Thunder by mining under the wall Friday might last. A few were recaptured.

The steamer Dupont, from Charleston har on the evening of the 16th, reports that the bombartunent of Sumpter couldned day and night, and the fort is much reduced, and will be compelled to surrender in a short time.

A New Orleans letter of the 11th, to the Express sams: Our loss in the Carion Crow A New Orleans letter of the 11th, to the Express, says: Our loss in the Carion Crow affair is not less than five hundred killed and wounded, and one thousand prisoners. Our troops were caught happing, and were greatly putnumbered. Two twelve-pounder Parrotts

cree captured by the rebels, whose force unm-cred over five thousand. Ours did not num-er over eighteen hundred, being the rear-ment of our army. General Price was ried at Alexandria, with fifteen thousand The Richmond Whig of the 16th has the following telegrams:

red at Alexandria, with fifteen thousand for which reason, as well as the impossibility of getting sapplies, it was deemed best to fall back. Our wagon trains were saved. Orders are said to have been received, sending the 11th army corps to Memphis.

The Richmond Whig of the 16th has the following telegrams:

Aleanta, Ga., Nov. 13.—Nothing from the front this morning. A party of Georgia troops and Indians killed the notorious Brizon and thirty of his men a short time since on the line between Georgia and North Carolina.

A special to the Register, dated Sweetwater, Nov. 12th, says: The Federals have removed their properties of the 16th has the following telegrams:

Allanta, Ga., Nov. 13.—Nothing from the front this morning. A party of Georgia troops and Indians killed the notorious Brizon and thirty of his men a short time since on the line between Georgia and North Carolina.

A special to the Register, dated Sweetwater, Nov. 12th, says: The Federals have removed at their parallel of the North Carolina.

the attack on Washburn's sdvance show our lose in killed wounded, and prisoners at 677. The 67th Indiana was captured almost entire. The 6th Indiana and 95th Obio lost hea ily. The rebels outnumbered out force first to one. We excelled them in artillery, which, at short range, is thought to have swept off large numbers of rebels.

It is reported that the 3d army corps is ordered to Texas via the Guif.

dered to Texas via the Guif.
General Wadaworth and Adjutant-General
Thomas had arrived at New tirleans.
The Trilume has the following highly im-

portant special:
A late Loudon paper publishes a memorial A late Loudon paper publishes a memorial from the Glasgew Emancipation Society to Ikri Ruse II, representing that a vessel similar to the Alabama has just been launched by James and George Thompson, and the machinery is being repidly placed in her, with a view to burrying her off to sea, although unfini hed, and which is reported to be for the jurpose of pirating under the rebel first, having been built under contract for W. S. Lindset. She has curports and all the other ey. She has gun-ports, and all he other ppliances of war. The vessel is disguised with paint, &c., and Maditt, of the Florida, is waiting to take command of her, and the memorialists implore Russell to prevent her

departure.

Knoxville, Nov. 19.

The enemy began skirmishing from their rosition on the Kingston road at 10 o'clock this morning. Our advance alone was composed wholly of mounted infantry and cavalry, who commanded the position, under command of Gen. Sanders, and each man acted like a vetersn. At noon the enemy opened with artillery at short range, principally at a large house. Benjamin's battery was the only one which replied, occupying the chief fortification a mile in iron to the town. A desperare charge was made by the enemy at about 3 P. M. Our men were protected by rail barri. M. Our men were protected by rail barri-cades on the crest of a bill. General Sanders was reverely wounded, and was borne from the field. We yielded the position and fell back a third of a mile to a stronger one. We back a third of a mile to a stronger one. We have lost 100 men, a quarter of whom were killed. The enemy had completely invested the place, but Gen. Burnside will defend it to the last man, and, it is believed, sn weesfully, Our troops are in the best spirits. Our important point is fortified, and confidence pre vails that we shall whip the enemy.

|Special to the Heraid. |

KNOXVILLE, Nov. 17.

Gen. Longstreet, after crossing the Tennessee river on Saturday morning, the 14th inst., was attacked in the evening by Gen. Burnside, who drove the advance gnard back to within a mile of the river's edge by night fall. Longstreet crossed the remainder of his troops during the night, and, on Sanday morning, advanced in force. Gen. Burnside, hading it impossible to cope with him with the small force at his disposel, fell back to Lenoire, the rear guard skirmishing heavily with the enemy throughout the day. Three desperate charges were made upon our position during Sunday night, but they were repulsed. On Monday morning General Burnside evacuated Lenoire, but, owing to the pursuit that was kept up, he determined to give them a decided check, and accordingly came into line of battle at Campbell's Station, where a fight ensued, lasting from late in the morning until dark. Our first position commanded the road on both sides. The infantry deployed in front and were soon attacked by the enemy, who made several callant charges and finally recreated. KNOXVILLE, Nov. 17. were soon attacked by the enemy, who and eversel gallant charges, and finally succeeded in culfianking our men by driving them to the cover of the batteries, which now opened a terrific and destructive fire. The rebels rered before it and gave way, and eventually

all back to the river.

It was now three o'clock P. M. The rebels showing a desire to renew the attack, and having brought three batteries to their assist-ance, Gen. Burnside fell back to a more ad-vantageous position, and again gave them battle. The contest continued, closing at nightfall with our troops in possession of their own ground. The object of the fight having been obtained, and, as the detention of the rebels had enabled all our trains to get in advance, our troops fell back during the night, and reached Knoxville, where a great

tle is expected to morrow.

'esterday the rebel's advance gnard atked our outposts upon the London and
nton road, and heavy skirmishing continned all day. This morning the attack was resumed. The rebels finding it impossible to drive with infantry, brought several guns into yosition, and poured in a flanking fire. In the evening they brought forward a heavier infantry force once more, and, after a brief skirmish, charged onr position. A terrific hand to hand conflict occurred. Our men fought with the greatest gallantry, but at last were compelled to fall back about one-third of a mile to a strong line, which they hold

We have to regret the wounding of Gen. We have to regret the wounding of Gen. Saunders, who commanded the outpost. His situation is critical. Lient.-Col. Smith, of the 20th Michigan, was killed at Campbell's Station. Our loss in that fight was between 200 and 300. Our loss to-day will not exceed 150. The enemy's loss on Monday, owing to the severe fire of our artillery, could not have been much less than 1,000. General Shackelford had a brisk fight on

Sunday with the rebels on the other side of Halston, three miles from here, and kept them in check. At night they disappeared. Our men are in the best of spirits, and perectly confident of success to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, NOV. 19. The following was received to-day at head-

quarters of the army:

CUMBERLAND, MD, Nov. 18.

To Brig.-Gen. G. W. Collum, Chief of Staff:
Gen. Averill has arrived at New Creek, at
or near Cavington. He encountered and dispersed a portion of lumbeden's command, on the way to reinforce Echols. He captured twenty-five prisoners. There is not at this time an organized force of rebels within the bounds of the new State of Western Virginia.

[Signed] B. F. KELLY, Brig.—Gen.

CHATTANOOGA, Nov. 19.
Descritions from the rebel army are now ore rumerous than at any time since the pulsion of Bragg from Middle Tennessee, be demoralization of the rebels increases tily. On the other hand, Grant's troops are il in splendid spirits. Re-enlistments in the expected, and it is said, non good authority, that not less than four-fifths of the entire force will re-eater the army for the new term.

All is quiet. The weather is fine and cool.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 19.
Every assurance has been given to the Sanitary Commission that the stores sent to our Union sufferers in the Richmond prisons reach them. Gen. Meredith, U. S. Commissioner of exchange at Fortress Monroe, engages to receive all sent to his care by express, and send them under a flag of truce to City Point. Commissioner Ould gives written assurance that they will be received at City Point and delivered to the prisoners to whom they are directed. Gen. Neal Dow and other reliable men among the prisoners will receive

[Special to the Post.] WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.

Rebel guerillas are growing very bold in Vinginia. They have captured several sutlers and citizens at Fails Church, Fairfax county, but a few miles from Washington.

The story that Lee has fallen back from the Rapid Ann is doubted.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.

By the act of March 34, 1863, the Secretary of the Treasury is anthorized to issue \$400.

of the Treasury is anthonized to issue \$400, of the Treasury is anthonized to issue \$400, oco ooo of treasury notes, running not longer than three years, and bearing interest at rate uot higher than 6 per cent, which he can make a legal tender for the face value. Under make a legal tender for the face value. Under this anthority \$50,000,000 of the 2 years notes at 5 per cent interest, payable every six mouths, were negotiated with the Associated Banks of the three cities on the 8th of Saptember last. These notes are to be a legal tender for their faces. If paid ont by the banks they will, to a great degree operate as an equivalent increase of currency. Plates have already been prepared for the issue of 1-year notes at the same rate of interest, payable at materity with the principal, which able at maturity with the principal, which noise will also be legal tenders, but no decision has yet been arrived at as to their issue. The aggregate amount of United States legal tender notes which the Secretary has been authorized by the various laws of Congress to issue is absolutely \$400,000,000. All this amount has been issued. He has, besides, conditional authority to issue \$50,000,000 more for the redemption of temporary loans, should it become necessary to do so.

The United States District Court at Alexandria, Judge Underwood presiding, yesterday ordered decrees of confiscation and sale against

the property of thirteen persons, including Captain French Forrest, late of the United Captain French Forrest, late of the United States Navy.

The court-martial, of which Major Gaines was Judge-Advocate, was dissolved to day. Its fluding in the following cases are off isilly announced: Isaac Frederick McArter, found guilty of atealing \$46,000 in Government money, and sentenced to five years in the penitentiary at Albany; Capt. J. W. Howland, A. Q M., convicted of atealing \$16,400, and sentenced to be cashiered compelled to refund sentenced to be cashiered, compalled to refund the money, and to be confined five years in the the money, and to be confined five years in the penitentiary at Albany; Captain C. Levi, A. Q. M., convicted of having signed a false certificate of pay of men under his command, was cashi red, compelled to refaud, and to be forever discharged from holding any office of profit or trust in the United States.

[Special.] The Richmond Whig of the 16th has the

The eleamer Creole, from New Orleans on the 11th, has arrived.

Firsther details from Teche in relation to

that Varkee officers who deserted and came alo our lines report that Grant expects soon o assault Lookout. His army are on half ra-

The Richmond Whig of the 16th has the bllowing: "About forty Yankee prisoned acceeded in making their escape on Feida pht, from what prison we have not learned e of them was overhauled while makin is way in the direction of the Peninsula, and the way in the direction of the Fennesha, and etunned to durance vile. We learn that firty others escaped on Saturday night; but it is of authenticated. It is presumed that meanies have been taken to pievent a repetition of this occurrence. Four thousand Yankee meoners will, we learn, be taken hence to be the state of the state

inville.' The Richmond Whig, in an editorial on the Army of Tennessee, says: "Since the battle of Chickamauga, the army has lost Lieut. Gen. Polk, Lieut. Gen. Hill, Maj. Gen. Forrest, Gen. Cheatnam, and Maj. Gen. Backner. With the exception of Hill, these officers have better drom the beginning of the war. With at aimy some of them had the confidence of as the Corfiderates to a high degree of enclu-asm, and were, undoubtedly, among the lost skilful, intrepid, and devoted of leal-is. But, great as was their value to that areir withdrawal had left nothing b my, if their withdrawal had left nothing but concord and harmony, they could then well be spared. Unfortunately, information that reaches us is far otherwise. Harmony doesn't prevail—doesn't exist. To secure these, there is no officer, no hundred officers that would of we'll be removed, for without the confi-ence of the men in their commanders and ommanders in their men, there is no army bat can be relied on. It is suicide to leave nything with this army uncertain that can be ade sure, for it must succeed, must beat back made sure, for it must succeed, must beat back the chemy from the great central position we have lurned, or the Confederacy will be overnument subjugated—but overrun."

[To the Associated Press.]

Washington, Nov. 19.

A despatch was received here to-day from Neal Dow, in Richmond, stating that 4,800 ralions, sent by our government for the relief of

ons, sent by our government for the relief of ur prisoners, had been landed from the steamerand were being distributed. The refusal of the rebel anthorities to receive them aross trom a misapprebension or a misuse of the word request for permission to land commissary stores. The rebel government refused to let any such officer enter Richmond; but on explanation they consented to the reception and distribution of the rations.

[To the Associated Press.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, 1 A field reconnoissance by about 200 of the enemy's cavalry was made yesterday morning at Beverly ford, resulting in the capture and wounding of several of the 18th Pennsyland wounding of several of the 18th Pennsylvania cavalry, who were on picket within two miles of the ford, reconnoiting in force, when the enemy charged on them, and forced them to fall back on the infantry of the 2d corps, when the rebels returned and crossed the river. No artillery was used, but several desperate hand to hand conflicts took place on the lalling back of our cavalry.

Wild rumors have been extensively circulated here for the past ten days among the various campe, causing considerable excite-

various camps, cansing considerable excitement among our pickets. The story is told of the discovering of some of our men belonging to the 2d corps with their throats cut from ear to ear, just outside our picket lines. The soldiers state that these murdered men stole out from camp after dark in search of some-thing to eat and were caught by guerillas, who feared to shoot them on account of alarming our pickets. It is said our men were maimed. Several soldiers have mysteriously

unamed. Several soldiers have mysteriously disappeared, and this fact gives color to the horrible report. And inquiry at headquarters fails to elicit any information regarding this romor, and it is probably a canard.

The Richmond Enquirer complains of the French journals for their repeated assertion that instructions had been sent to Slidell to make no concession and hold no discussion relative to the subject of slavery, and declares elative to the subject of slavery, and declares that no such instructions had been sent, be-cause they were unnecessary. Neither Sli-dell nor the Confederate Government, says the Enquirer, has the power to make any concession or right to entertain any discussion or question relating to domestic institutions. The States have not conveyed any such pow-

r to their agents.

NEW YORK. Nov. 20. A mass meeting to favor recruiting is to be held at Cooper Institute next Wednesday night. Gen. Dix will preside. It is believed the large quota of volunteers called for from this city can be obtained by the nse of proper

Richmond papers of the 16th contain the following: An Atlanta despatch, dated Nov. 13, says a party of Georgia State troops and Indians killed the notorions Brizon and 34 of his men, a short time since, on a line between Georgia and North Carolina.

Georgia and North Carolina.

A special to the Register, dated Sweet Water, Nov. 12, says the Federals have removed all their supplies to Knoxville for safety, and are living on half rations.

A special to the Intelligencer says that the Yankee officers who deserted and came into our lines report that Grant expects soon to assault Lookont, and that his army is on balf rations.

o hundred and ten of the Yankee prisoners in Richmond have been sent to console the good people of Danville. The escape of the notorions Rucker from jail has removed the difficulty with regard to the exchange of surgeons. It is probable that the next flag-of-truce steamer from the North, which is expected at City Point daily, will bring up a large number of our surgeons, held as prisoners at the North. The Libby Prison contains 84 Yankee sur-

geous, which is quite as great a number as the Yankees hold. These will be sent forward as con as ours are received. We beard a rumor that the enemy were for fying at Winton, but the rumor wants con mation. We should not be surprised at au me, bowever, to hear of an advance on Wel

time, however, to hear of an advance on Weldon from that direction.

The bombardment of Fort Sumpter last night was continued as usual. Slow firing was going on this morning. The enemy fired 25 shots from Fort Gregg into the city, doing no material damage. It is reported that a gun burst at the last fire. There has been slow firing on Sumpter all day. The present indications are that the enemy intend more extensive operations. No Monitors were in section to day: they have retired. ction to day; they have retired.

Fortness Monage, Nov. 20.
A steamer has arrived from City Point.
Col. Irving satisfactorily transferred our Government rations, and also the Baltimore American's relief and revisions. can's relief fund provisions, to Commissioner Onld. The Richmond Examiner of Nov. 18

Contains the following:

Charleston, Nov. 17.—Two of the Monitors that were engaged are not seen this forenoon. A report from Moultrie states that the leading Monitor in the fight had her smoke stack and turet perforated. A report from Sumpter states that four Monitors took their position to-day near Cummings's Point, and after wards passed up the channel. It is believed that they carried heavy weights suspended at cerain depths below the water, to ascertain here was a passage for vessels or a certain

Richmond papers say that six hundred more Yankee prisoners were sent to Danville yester day. One hundred and fifteen Yankee pris ners were received at Libby Prison tr.
harleston on Monday night, among them is allors and marines captured on the last nig f the assault on Sumpter's battered walls. The great ram Missonri, built at Shreveport, La., is a failure. She cost the Government halt a million of dollars. No Richmond papers except of the 18th

have arrived. NEW YORK, NOV. 20. NEW YORK, Nov. 20.

The gold market was excited to-day by the unfavorable rumors as to Burnside, and reports are that a French war vessel took out to-day \$270,000 for Vera Cruz, and that to-day \$270,000 for Vera Cruz, and the Vera Cruz, and morrow the shipment to Europe would be heavy. Gold at one time reached 1541/2, but

Closed at 153%.

A large firm operating in gold failed to-day.

The Russian Admiral and fleet leave on Monday next for Fortress Monroe, where they

Monday next for Fortress Monroe, where they expect to pass the winter.

A letter from the blockading squadron off Mobile reports that a rebel ram recently attacked the fleet, but, after three shots from the Colorado and two from the Genesio, run back under the guns of Fort Morgan.

The steamer Morning Siar, from New Orleans on the 14th, via Havana on the 16th, arrived to-night.

The expedition sent by water, accompanied by General Banka, bad been a great success. Brazos Island, Brownsville, and Point Isabel were captured, and are now in our possession. The enemy threw away their guns and fled to San Anionio. The casualties on either side are not stated.

are not stated.

The correspondent of the Herald thinks the occupation of Rio Grande and the blockade of the entrance thereto, which was the leading topic of discussion in New Orleaus, will be likely to lead to a conflict with France. are not stated. The Richmond Examiner, in a recent aditorial, shows the worthlessness of the rebet currency, and says that the Government is gradually feeling its way to a system of

The bakers of Richmond have raised the News from rebel accounts appear that the calcium light is used by Gen Gilmore at Fort Gregg to obtain greater accuracy in firing at hight.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 17.

Gen. Hurlbut's order, reported yesterday, caused great excitement in this city, especially among the Jews, a large number of whom are liable to conscription. The order is generally, approved among military men. The soldiers especially are jubilant at the general consternation of the citizens. The lines are completely closed, and all intercourse and trade with the interior is suspended for the "present. Chalmers's forces are again gathering on the Tallabatchie for another raid. They are reported from 6,000 to 8,000 strong, with 10 pieces of artillery, having been reinforced from Alabama, A warm reception awaits them. MEMPHIS. NOV. 17

The railroad from Jackson, Miss., to Grenada has been repaired by the rebels, and trains bave commenced running to the latter point.
Bragg is reported falling back to Rome. The foundery at Selma, Alabama, is said to

be casting 120-pounder guns and large quanti-WASHINGTON, Nov. 20. The Ster of this evening says: We learn hrough recent correspondence—up to the 17th ustanı—from Richmond, between Robt, Ould, the rebel Exchange Commissioner, and Gen.
Meredith, our Exchange Commissioner, which
has reached this city, that the rebel authories are faithfully executing their promise to

recrything our Government has forwarded Richmond to that end.
Our Hospital Superintendent here, Acting urgeon Burns, has come forward to add necical stores to the stores thus furnished to our suffering heroes in Richmond by the Gov-ernment. The rebel authorities will not peractions Government agents to accompany the goods within their lines, substituting rebel commissioners in their stead where the flag-of-nuce bonts meet. The rebel authorities, in correspondence with our own at Fortress Monroe, deny that

they are now treating Captains Flynn and they are now treating Captains Flynn and Sawyer in any way different from other Union prisoners in Richmond, except that they are kept separate from their companions.

Advices have been received at the War Department this morning from Gen. Burnside, saying his position is impregnable, and that he has no fear of the rebels under Long-

It is reported here that Meade's army occuies Madison C. H., and that the rebels are treating.
Advices from Mr. Adams, our Minister in Eugland, confirm the news that a new trial is granted by the Court of Exchequer in the case of the Alexandra.

LEXINGTON, Kr., Nov. 20,
Major-General Hartsull, commanding the
20d army corps, arrived in this city to-day,
An aggravation of his wound, caused by the
probable change in position of the bullet
which be received in his hip at the battle of Antictam, disables him from active field duty for the present. He has been ordered to Gin-cinnati to preside over a court-martial of high rank, after the conclusion of the labors whereot, thould his disability continue, he will probably be assigned to the command of a disability in the Department of the Obio.

CAPE RACE, Nov. 20.
The City of Baltimore from Liverpool on
the 11th, via Queenstown the 12th, passed here

this morning.

To the Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20. The attention of the President and more prominent members of the Cabinet, and other prominent gentlemen, has been largely given if late to the consideration of important questions connected with the recall to the Union of the truant Southern States, several of which may soon be knocking at the door.

The precise course to be adopted is not yet determined upon. Several theories claim the Precision of the precise of the several in t

President's ear, but he is actively engaged in maturing a practical plan by which to secure reunion upon the only practicable basis—the basis of freedom and equality before the law Recent utterances of the President and in-

structions recently given to commissioned representatives of the Government in the disets of the South, now in our possession have no donot that the policy of the adminis tration to permit none of the vagrant States to come back with a slave constitution is fixed npon. The present discussion relates to the ways and means of effecting this result. The World says the French war steamer
Mian has just arrived at this port from Vera
Cruz via Havana, and will return directly to

he former port, having been ordered to New ork expressly to take out to Mexico four nillion in gold, purchased in this city on ac-ount of the French Government by the house Belmont & Co. The World's despatch says the Indiana State gent reached here to-night from Fortress lonroe, bringing with him a letter from Com-

missioner Onld in reply to one of his own stating that the rebel authorities will promptly receive and deliver to all Indiana soldiers in the Confederacy all clothing and supplies which may be forwarded to them, and for which he (Ould) will give due notice to the Indiana anthorities, from time to time, as such A proposition has been made to the Rick-cond authorities to release unconditionally,

without parole or exchange, all newspaper correspondents in prison, provided a similar release of civilians is made here.

Advices from the front to-night state that no collision has yet occurred. The rebels have made no new demonstration within a day or two, but seem to be still strengthening beir earthworks.

The New Orleans correspondent of the 14th to the Herald says: "Yesterday the U. S. Marshal and his deputies selzed all the cotton row in New Orleans. The selzure was made by order of Mr. Rufus Walles, the U. S. Dis-trict Attorney. Rumor says the seizure was made on information, derived from secret arties, that most of the cotton now and in transitn was purchased from disloyal parties, and that before it can be released the present owners must prove that the parties from whom they purchased are loyal to the

United States."

The Herald has the following from the Army of the Potomac, of the 20th: The guerilas around Warrenton having fired on our pickets quite frequently of late, the citizens have been notified that on the first recurrence picket shooting Warrenton will

BRANDY STATION, NOV. 20, A squadron of the 6th New York and 31 irginia cavalry of Buford's command, uner Capt. Conger, of the latter regiment, made a reconncissance yesterday in the direc tion of Sperryville and captured a rebel herd of 232 cattle, 14 horses, and 15 herdsmen.
[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 21 New York, Nov. 21,
A Tribnne letter from Brazos, Texas, Nov.
8, says: "On the arrival of Banka' expedition being known, the rebel sympathizers
threw the gnns at Fort Brown into the Rio Grande and burned a portion of the dwellings in Brownsville, leaving the Unionists in possession of the place.

The rebels took the cotton on the Texas side

scross the river. After ferrying over all that owned by the Confederate government a ged-eral destruction of the cotton remaining took place.
The 94th Illinois regiment raised their flag

over Brownsville on Thursday at teu o'clock
A. M. Banks arrived soon after. last accounts seven regiments had ar-The Times special of the Army of the Po-

consc of the 20th, says the enemy's movement on Wednesday seems to have been a concerted plan along the whole front to ascertain our position. A force of infantry crossed a short distance below Raccoon Ford and attempted to cut off the 1st Michigan cavalry, but Major Brewer discovered them before an attack could be made. The enemy crossed the river during the ight and exposed themselves just at dawn.

After skin misbing one or two hours and find-

ng their plans discovered, they returned to the opposite bank.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21. The Post's Washington letter says the War Department has advices from Bornside up to to-day, and it is stated in the official correce that no fears for his safety need be

The Army of the Potomac is still moving southward. It occupies Madison C. H. to-day, which looks very much like a flank movement. Our cavalry has already, it is said, got in the rear of Lee's forces. No doubts are entertained in the minds of intelligent men as to the result of an engagement between Meade and Lee.

There was some anxiety at the War Departent respecting Burnside, but it is no longer Gen. Banks entered Brownsville on the 5th with a small torce. The rebels had burned the old United Scates barracks there and a large amount of property and part of the town, and plundered all they could, and fied

on the 4th. on the 4th.

Our prospects are good, but Banks needs
0,000 or 12,000 more troops. The people are
enerally favorable to the Union.

The Mexican General Cabaz, who was a
force in Paramarille on the 6th was called efugee in Brownsville on the 6th, was called upon by the civil authorities to organize the citizens to arrest the plundering of the rebels and put out the conflagration.

After the entrance of General Banks, be, with his force, advanced to Matamoras and drove out Ruiz, who was favorable to us, and

crove out Ruiz, who was favorable to us, and songht refuge in Brownsville, and Cabaz loisted the French flag. The following day, Cabez was attacked by Ruiz's party, and Cabaz was shot. Ruiz was again reinstated, but was again forced to fly by Cortemaz, who reized Matamoras, and has issued a pronunciamento re-establishing the Mexican constitution of 1857. Gov. Formez, of Juarez, is to take command. Ruiz is again in Brownsville. Cortemaz has shown his friends that he is for ortemaz has shown his friends that he is for the Union by loaning three very valuable seemers to Gen. Banks on the night of the 7th. Another riot was expected in Matam ras, lut it failed to come off. A part of our lorce was kept in readiness that night to cross and tect the American Consul's residence.

[Times Special.] WASHINGTON, NOT. 20. The recent captures of blockade runners off Cape Fear has so frightened the North Carolina rebel State authorities that they have given up the business, and farmed out the private of the captures. of importing contraband goods to private parties. New York, Nov. 22.

An Army of the Potomac despatch of the 21st states the army is not advancing. The lain has caused some mud, but the roads will A Washington special to the Herald states that little appprehension is telt for the safety

of Burnside. The junction of Sherm n with mentions the rebel North Carolinians, on French Bed River, in which the former whipped the last

thed to the Union ranks, and policy in a free into their former commades.

The Times has a letter, dated Annapolis, 19th, containing a list of 350 paroled Unions who arrived there from Richmond. Six ded on the passage. These 350 were the best that could be picked out to send. They all confirm the previous accounts of borrible bard-

ships and suffering.

A Memphis letter of the 10th to the Times states that the Memphis and Charleston R nitrosd is being abandoned by our forces, as the road is being abandoned by our forces, as the expense of guarding it is too great.

Boats arriving from below report repeated attacks by guerillas on the river.

Gov. Ramsay, of Minnesota, has brought to Washington a treaty with the Indians on the border of the Rid river, by which we acquire 11,000,000 acres of land, and all obstructions to traders from St. Paul are removed.

The Herald's Army of the Potomac desirate is tated that our cavalry occur of undendance.

atch states that our cavalry occupy Culpeper, but the infantry has not yet advanced t

that point.
It was rumored in camp that Lee bad fallen back from the Rapid Ann.
Depredations in the rear of our forces prove to be mostly by describers from our own army. Washington, Nov. 22.
Yeslerday evening, about ninety of Mosby's

min approached within three miles of Beat-ter, with the intention of making a raid on the railroad. Being dressed in Federal uni-forms, the detachments of the 1st Pennsylvania and 6th Ohio cavalry, who were in the immediate neighborhood at the time, mistook by which several were wounded. were instantly pursued, and driven into Snick is Gap, and six of the gang were cap-tured. At latest accounts our cavalry had not John Minor Botts, who is now at his resi-

uence at Auburn, Culpepper county, previous to our recent advance over the Rappahan-nock, renta letter to the Richmond Examiner on the subject of his arrest and treatment. It is full of interest, and a copy his been ob-The impressions in regard to the enemy's strength on the Rapid Ann are various. Some maintain that Lee's entire force does not exceed 35,000, while others place it as high as

CAIRO, Nov. 21.
Memphis dates of the 19th say the recent ilitary orders created a very great excitement here. Every person whose actions are snapi-cious is immediately conscripted and sent to camp. No passes to leave the city are granted o any but those well known and entirely there. above suspicion. A new order has been issued lor the purpose of carrying into effect a previous order to the following purport: All able-bodied men who do not enroll their names in some military company within ten days from the date of this order will be impressed loto the United States service.

Colonels Bell and Fautkner are near Jack-

son, Tenn, with two or three thousand rebels.
Two rebel mail-carriers, with about one thousand letters, were recently captured near Somerville, fenn.

A train of ten wagons loaded with cavalry clothing, en route from Little Rock to Benton, were captured by sixty gnerillas. The wag-ons were burned and the clothing carried off.

Captain Bradley, of the gunboat No. 9, was cidentally shot on the 14th, near Skepneeth's

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22. Gentlemen, arrived here from Fortress Mon-rce, state that they heard there that the cor-respondence of the respective agents for the exchange of prisoners has degenerated into personalities and loss of confidence. Their usefulness is thereby impaired, and hence the cpinion is strongly expressed, that, if there could be a change of agents, an exchange of nearly if not all the prisoners might be ex-

The payments lor all branches of the public service for the fizeal year ending with the last of June, were \$903,000,000, of which amount \$600.000,000 was for the army, and \$66,000,000 for the navy. A sufficiency of money has been placed in the hands of all the Paymasters to pay our armies up to the Stettler, of Philadelphia, has been

sentenced by a Court-martial to five years imprisonment in the Albany penitentiary for fraud in furnishing supplies to the army. The sentence has been approved by the President. BURLINGTON, VT., Nov. 22.

Considerable excitement was caused yesterday, at Rouse's Point and St. Albans, by reports that a body of secessionists in Montreal had planned to seize Fort Montgomery, destroy the drawbridge at Rouse's Point, and plunder Plattsburg and Burlington. Information of such a plotreached Governor Smith and Collector Clapp, of this port, on Friday, and they communicated with the officer in BUBLINGTON, VT., Nov. 22.

and they communicated with the officer in charge of Fort Montgomery, who soon had its guns ready to give the renegades a warm reception. This scheme was probably linked with the Johnson's Island project. NEW ORLDANS, NOV. 13. The 13th army corps, recently operating in the Teche country, embarked to day at Brashear City for some unknown point in Texas, by way of Berwick's Bay.

The steamer Circassian arrived here to-day, and reports the disappearance of the yellow fever from the blockading fleet off Mobile.

Trade with St. Louis on private account is rapidly increasing.

rapidly increasing.

A rumor is prevalent to day among seces-

on sympathizers of a rebel defeat in Westera Burnett's Coconine for the hair hashad nearly FIFTY different imitations. This demonstrates the great popularity of the GENUINE article, conceived by Burnett, and its invul-

nerability to competitors by increasing sales Sold by druggists and fancy goods dealers. LETTER TO LAWYER P. U. MAJOB, OF LOUISVILLE, KY. LOUISVILLE, KY.

It may not be uninteresting to inform you that, strange as it may appear to many who have long known me, I now enjoy better health than for the last nine years—during

which time I suffered of dyspepsia, chronic di-arrlora, anduleerated falling of the lower bow-el. I have gained flesh and strength; weigh 175 pounds, and consider myself cured, which was effected in a mild and pleasast manner. I tried one and another, and, finally, did at last what I should bave done at first, viz, visited Dr. Hul-cee, of Louisville, and learned personally from him my chance of one, and thereby cavit time, morey, and great suffer. thereby saved time, money, and great suffering and inability of attending to business. Indeed I finally made the visit in full confidence, having learned from a reliable friend that Dr. Hul-cee aspired to surpass any physicisn or surgeon that has ever lived in two important foots vir. Alter are mining a case ortant facts, viz.: Atter examining a case, il he says I can cure it, not one jot or tittle of his word or promise must fail. But if, upon txamination, he finds the case is incurable, money cannot tempt him to register it. These facts are personally known to yourself and all of his patients who daily meet at his office.
Secondly—That he only aspired to cure
stubborn and malignant discase, or those of
sufficient magnitude to require the exercise of deep thought, untiring fortitude, ripe experience, and great skill. His candor and sucrience, and great sail. His candor and suc-cess has given him almost world-wide fame— certainly greater than any physician or sur-geon in America—consequently he is consulted about every variety and conceivable form of disease that flesh is heir to, and being one of the most exact observers the world ever saw, readily explains the source of his vast experience and success; and I am fully per-snaded that there is no reasonable apology for any man or woman who daily suffers, lingers, and drags out a life of miserable existence simply because some ambitious and perhaps nuconcientions doctor, or one blinded by prejudice or interest, may have failed to cure or even afford relief, and, to hide his delinquency, which is discovered in a period of seeking.

adroity discourages his patient of seeking further medical aid by talking disparagingly of those whom he does not personally know, but who can cure mildly, softly, and permanently.

MARYSTLIE TERM NOV 5 MARYAVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 5. To the Editors of the Louisville Journal: Wolford is again on the war-path. A few days ago he crossed Holston river and came to this place, the county seat of Blunt county. This county has furnished nearly one thought and men to the Federal army, and lies between the Holston and Little Tennessee rivers, and is very fertile and productive. We found plenty of forage for our famished horses. The rebels have also been occupying a part of this county, but their main force is encamped on the south side of the Little Tennessee river. the south side of the Little Tennessee river. This morning Col. Wolford sent Lieut, Col. Adams with the 1st Kentucky Cavalry in that direction to drive out any scouting parties which might be ou this side. About 10 o'clock this morning Col. Adams run into a regiment of rebel cavalry on the river bank, and immediately charged and drove them into the river (which was much swillen), where many of them drowned and others were killed while

of them drowned and others were killed while in the river, and captured over fifty of their number wirdout losing a man.

Day before yesterday Col. Adams, while out on a similar expedition, brought into camp thirty prisoners; and with all who know Adams he bears the name of Dare Devil Adams. Pethaps some of your readers remember some of his exploits on Comberland river while the robels occupied Wayne county.

The lat Kentucky Cayairy bave now amply The 1st Kentucky Cavalry bave now amply venged herself for the loss of her train at fhiladelphia. The regiment has been newly equipped and clothed, and presents a fine ap-pearance, mustering over one thousand men. The health of our regiment is good.
Capt. Honnell, the Chaplain of the 1st Kenlncky, arrived to day from Kentucky, bringing us papers up to the 28th of October and
letters from friends at home.
W. D. C.

f them drowned and others were kille

THE CONGRESS OF SOVEREIGNS -The recent convention of Sovereigns in the Imperial Palace at Frankfort marks an epoch in the world's history, and, as a spectacle, it has no precedent. The New York Journal says that for the period of ten days pending the session of that august body, kings in Frankfort were almost as plenty as burghers of the city. The members of the imperial assemblage must have been conscions of something like humiliation that their persons and royal toggery should be subject to the scrutiny of the vulgar crowd, and their acts be liable to criticism by the common herd of humanity. The number of sovereign States which form the German Confederation Is now thirty-five. They include one empire, five kingdoms, seven grand duchies, one electorate, eight duchies, one landgravate, eight principalities, and four free towns. Their aggregate population is 44,-802 050. The Austrian Empire and Prassian Kingdom, the most important of those States, compare as follows:

This comparison will assist to a better apreciation of the part acted by these powers, respectively, in reference to the project for reforming the Federal Constitution of Germany, as proposed by Francis Joseph of Austria, in response to whose call nearly all the German princes assembled. The ostensible object was to place the Confederation in a better position to resist foreign aggression; but it is not difficult to perceive that in proffering his services for the initiation of reform, Francis Joseph hoped to obtain a better acknowledgment of Austrian supremacy; and for the same reason it can be imagined that King William of Prussia might hesitate to merge his identity to the least extent in that of his imperial neighbor. As the event proved, considerations such as are here suggested served to prevent that cooperation which was essential to success. King William resolutely declined to enter the Congress, notwithstanding twenty-five of the sovereigns already assembled appended their signatures to a document asking his vote. Francis Joseph, who opened the sittings with a speech and closed them in the same manner, and to whom a high meed of praise is accorded for the conciliatory yet dignified and statesmanlike qualities displayed throughout, affected to be well satisfied with what had been done, though it was apparent enough that the Frankfort scheme, as the case stood, was substantially a failure. The Congress report alludes to the "trinmphant tone" with which the deliterations were closed; to the pledge of the Kaiser of Austria and his kingly confederates to grant the German nation a larger measure of "federative unity and honest constitutionalism," and asserts that for two centuries the German people have never been brought so near to resurrection into "collective political life, new power, and international respect."

Though no doubt very grateful to German ears, these bopeful expressions do not seem warranted by the facts. In the first place, the natural antipathies, jealousies, and rivalries, of two first-class powers like Anstria and Piussia, would be difficult to adjust in a single confederation; then there is a disinclination among the people at large to centralize power, lest it should become an instrument of oppression at home. The liberal leaders are keenly alive to this apprehension. But the real impediment, as before remarked, is the sturdy opposition of King William, who thought it would be a dexterous stroke of policy to raise the cry that danger to the public liberties was threatened by foreign intrigne, in hope of recovering the attachment of his own subjects (forfeited by many arbitrary and unconstitutional acte, besides maintaining the position of the Prussian Government, so severely jostled by an ambitions neighbor. All this is manifest, apon perusing the decree of M. Bismarck, the Prime Minister, dissolving the Prussian Chambers. He declares that in such a crisis all loyal Prassians should unite in sustaining the ministry, and adds: Tendencies have manifested themselves within the limits of the German Federal constitution, the evident alm of which is to reduce Prussia from that position as a great power in Germany and Europe which is her well-earned inheritance from our forefathers, and which the Prussian people has at all times

been determined not to relinquish. Under these circumstances it will be incumbent on the Prassian people to give expression, upon the occasion of the approaching new elections, to the fact that no difference of political opinien is so deeply rooted in Prussia as to endanger the unity of the people and the nashakable fidelity with which they are attached to the royal bouse, when placed in face of efforts tending to diminish the independence and dignity of Prussia." When it is remembered that constitutional government in Prussia has been almost de-

stroyed by the arbitrary encroachments of the monarch, and that even the press is stifled in its attempted remonstrances, this device to snpersede a Chamber expressly elected to sustain popular freedom by another which will sanction imperial nsurpations, must fail of success. Much less is there reason to expect from Prussia any practicable or efficient scheme of reform-should she offer a counterproposition, as has been surmised-until sue herself can boast of a government better conformed to principles of constitutional liberty. Nevertheless, the Frankfort Congress has not been without positive results. It has served to establish a conviction that a political reform of some kind is needed, and so may be prelimincry to decisive action. Further than this, the mere apprehension of a grand German league, available for offensive warfare, will carcely fail to suggest other combinations and alliances, having a bearing noon the future of Enrope. Francis Joseph sought to take advantage of the popular disaffection toward the Prussian monarch, and assumed the reins of the whole federal machinery, but now

The thirty-eighth Congress assembles

must wait awhile, or try again.

n the 7th of December. We invite attention to the card of Messrs. Glover & Co., proprietors of the Boone Tobacco Warehouse, which may be found in our advertising columns. They have consid-erably extended their facilities for handling and storing tobacco by adding to their house ext to Market street, and, besides, bave rent-d the old Todd Tobacco Warehouse; all of which will afford an ample guarantee that they can store and sell all the tobacco consigned to them. n19-dawl

HEADQUARTER DISTRICT OF KENTEURY, FEBST DIVISION 200 ABMY CORES. Service of Control of C

fantry. Major J. M. Wright, A. A. G. U. S. Vols., . J. A. District of Kentucky. Capt. H. B. Grant, Acting Assistant Inspec-or General District of Kentacky. Commanding officers in this District will at nee lorward to these bendquarters the names of such officers of their command as may be considered proper to bring before the Board.

By command of Brig. Gen. Boyle.

11766 A. C. SEMPLE, A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY AND 1ST DIVESTON, 220 ARMY CORFS, LOUISVILLE, Nov. 17, 1863. General Orders, No. 65.

The Government requiring all the surplus grain of the State, at accessible points to rail-roads and navigable water courses, all shipments of corn and other grain from this district, for the purpose of distillation, are hereby rephibited.

By command of Brig. Gen. Boyle.
[Official] A. C. SEMPLE, A. A. G. BOONE Tobacco Warehouse,

Main street, between Ninth and Tenth,

LOUISVILLE, KY. WE ANNOUNCE TO THE PUBLIC THAT, What ANNUALE TO THE PUBLIC THAT, which is a considered to our aircady extensive facilities for the ale and sit rags of Tobacco; and, in addition thereto, we have rinied the old Tedd Totacco Warehouse (corner of Mula and Seventh attects), which will afford as maple accommodations to store safely all the Tobacco which may be consigned to us the presents season.

Nov. 19, 1883—disk w? (LOYER & CO.

MARRIES. In the 18th inst., by the Key, R. T. O. Inp. at the side well! But I safer, Fr. Enward West, I Louisville, Ky, to Miss Marrie, J., deaghter of Dr. P. Huwall, of Franklin county, Ky. n the 19th inst., at the residence of J. B. Norm., by Boy. J. P. Safford, Mr. Isaar N. Lon., city, to Miss Magerie A. Walter, of New Alba On the 19th inst., in Meade county, by Ekler G. 1 If cks. H. C. Stame R. Jr., of Jeff so., to M. Gionola A. Stevenson, of Meade county.

DIED, On the 18th inst, Salitz J., infant daug' r. r. may B. and Thomas J. Nicholson, aged 3 urou At St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 17 h. 1860, after a tri f be sainful illness, Mrs. Winnis N. Mraces, form rly this city.

At his residence on the corner of Twelfth and Delaware streets, on the 17th inst., Mr. Paulo Rzzo, in the 19th years of his age.

In Cheinuald, O., on October 29, Mrs. Larma T. foursart, used 2) years and 1 months, wife of Edward blisery, and dangher of the late L. K. West, of Louis-On the 12th inst., in Marian county, Ky., Samula On Wednesday, the 18th inst., al noon, Mrs. Anna Ukille, aged 55 years. I'm Friday morning, 20th inst., WARWICE LYNN, age-

On the 20th inst., WILLIE SHANE, aged 17 months ungest daughter of T. T. and M. E. Beatty.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE MARKET, Since onr last report the money market h
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terd. Commissary a orters on Washington for
tentes of the briefless 161% discount. Our qu
has are as fellows: OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL, SATURDAY, Nov. 21, 1863.

sters on Washing the state of t BANKABLE FUNDS. le quole Sonthern money as lonows.

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As it will be seen by our quotations, there was an advance established in mamy of the leading article in the market, and, on account of Eastern news, bread infer, previous, and agricultural produce in generate held with firmness. privisions, and agricultural produce in generaleld with finness.
If quotations are the wholesale prices unless
wise stated,
Pera-sales at 91 2062063 P bbl.
Pera-sales are very lew in market, and we quote
comez 75 P bbls.
Pera-sales are very lew in market, and we quote
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Pera-sales are very lew in market, and we quote
comez 75 P bbls.
Pera-sales at 92 P bbls.
Pera-sa s, Shorts, &c.—We quote bran at \$39, shorts at d middlings \$30 % ton. sax—In good deman 4, with sales at 13 % for West-serve, and 145 for hamburg. LES—Firm. Star, 15 oz, seiting at 19c; tallow

N YARNS-In good request at 51, 52, and 53c for rron Yarns—In good request at 51, 52, and 32c for inferent numbers.

AL-Firm at 60c for Canneiton and Hawsville, and firm at 60c for Conneiton and Hawsville, see for Pomeroy. No Pittsburg in market yet, and on the property of the property

on Fautrs-Peaches, 4's at \$2@2 30, 5's at \$2 75 Apples at \$1 25 g bushel. --The demand is active at \$20@21 78 bbl for HIND FRUITS—Peaches, N s at \$2@2 30, % at \$2.75
Apples at \$1.25 glushed is active at \$20@21 % bbl for leached to oats,
HOLL The demand is active at \$20@21 % bbl for leached to oats,
HOLL The demand is active at \$20@21 % bbl for leached to oats,
HOLL The demand is active at \$2.80 km leaf bbls at \$7.55,
at \$2 le; No. 3, bbls at \$9, half bbls at \$5. Kits at \$7.55, at \$2 le; No. 3, bbls at \$9, half bbls at \$5. Kits at \$7.85, at \$2 le; No. 3, bbls at \$9, half bbls at \$6. Kits at \$7.85, at \$2 le; No. 3, bbls at \$9, half bbls at \$6. Kits at \$7.85, at \$2 le; No. 3, bbls at \$9. Kits at \$6. Kits at \$7.85, at \$2 le; No. 3, bbls at \$9. Kits at \$6. Kits at \$7.85, at \$2 le; No. 3, bbls at \$9. Kits at \$6. Kits at \$7.85, at \$2 le; No. 3, bbls at \$9. Kits at \$7.85, at \$7.8

Frathers—Considerable quantities arrive and non-ready sale at Swasse. (Grockers—Market firm. We quote New Orleans sugar at 162 byc for the grades; crushed, powdered, and granulated its: Sngar-bouse Molasses 6500c, golden sirup 660sec, other sirups 7265cc. Teas— green and black 900.691 65 pt B. Bio coftee 314635 cc. Java 43c, Mocha 45c. Rice at 9c. Pepper 31c. flissen—bells readily at 92c.

Ilemp—The stock is light, and comman is \$47300 or Missouri; hentucky held nominal at \$100 or ton HEMP—The stock is light, and commanls \$3.000 for Missouri; hentucky held nominal at \$100 ft ton for nodressed. The market for hops is firm, with also at \$4.000 ft ton market for hops is firm, with sales at \$4.000 ft ton \$6.000 ft, and \$5.000 ft, and \$6.000 ft,

From the pikes \$7.5000 % keg; springs are selling at 760 ke; also at 56.

Induce, also at 56.

Induce—We quote at \$1.2001 30; domestic do 75c.
Induce—So ing at 10037c.
Lymer—So ing at 1005 30 50 5 M.
Lymer and Camery—Soles of lime at \$1.50, and hy-lranic centeria at \$2.76 bbl.
Lymer and Camery—Soles of lime at \$1.50, and hy-lranic centeria at \$2.76 bbl.
Lymer—So in — We quote pig lead (aoft Mo.) at 3½c, and bar at 10½c/life light springs \$5.50031; Catawba \$1.60 at 50; Chury brand; \$5.50031 30; linger brand \$1.60 at 50; Chury brand; \$5.50031 30; linger brand; \$5.60031 30; linger brand; \$5.60031

LOUISVILLE CATTLE MARKET.

Shelley House-Downing & Herr Proprietor The receipts of beef cattle at this yard during the past week have been small and the d mand good, both from Government contractors and batchers. Prices have advanced about 25 to contained batt port. Market firm. The sales this week fast up to a head at prices ranging from 3 to 35 to rose and extra from 24 to 25 to receipt on the prices are given from 24 to 25 to rest and extra from 24 to 25 to receipt on the distribution of the company of the prices were obtained. We quote good and extra from 54 to 55, second rate at from 45 to 55, and from the 44 for should be sold.

The market for sheep is nucleared and firm at prices ranging from 25 to 45 to the head, according to quality and condition. All sold. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 21, 1363 "The Second Coming of Christ,"

RECEIPTS. Lourbon House Stock Market-H. P. Vissman LOUISVILLE, Nov. 21.
The cattle market during the week has been ve will. The demand is very small for home consum non. For shipping there is a demand, but the qualit a mers in the neighborhood, and in good demand a ir prices. There are in good demand and unchanged in prices lies have advanced, and so it as last as they arrive logs have all vanced, and so das last as they arrive, calca of Cattle, choice and extra, all 35/68c; good, av feeding overs 25/665/pc; hair do at 25/665c; com-nand rough at 15/665c; heep-those weighing 100 fee and apward, 35/665/57, theep-those weighting 100 fee and apward, 35/665/57, do Lambs 22/2663. logs, to city buichers, for well fatted and extra, 665/pc from weight. Packers pay from 5c gross up 7c act. TAL NUMBER OF LIVE STOCK ON SALE THE PAST WEEK.

A GENTS WANTED -- To canvass for Victor's A GENTS WANTED-To canvass for Victor In new work. "History of American Conspiration from 1786 to 1842; one of the most novel and attractive tools yet offered to convasaes." In one volume, in creave, 580 pages, magnificently illustrated with steengravings. Heavy preenings and no compatition Sold only by subscription, and exclusive territor given. Send for circular of terms & Aldress. n.23 dixw. No. 13, Spruce stress, New York. Assistant Quartermaster's Office,

LOUISVILLE, KY., NOV. 13, 1863
SEATED PROPOSALS, ENDORS ID "PROP
SALS FOR FORAGE," will be received at this

either at the Government Storenoises in Louisville, , Smithbash, at the month of the Unmbe land rive, on at the intermediate landings convenient for ipin 51 ou the Oho river.

Projected in the Oho river.

Projected and distinctly stated; to be put up in good betanistic sackar, done in good received guinny bags; in second hand sackar, done in good received guinny bags; in second with a least five (3) hickory house to all it is good born and and a granting the distinct be dedicated, and all the good born and a granting through, heavy presented in the ode with at least five (3) hickory house to (4) but; to weight about three bundred and eighty (4) pounds each; weight of noops to be defauted, he place of delivery must be stated, and whether in orthouse, on boats or borness, or on the river bank, and what the distance of drayage, if any drayage at urrach respense.

The quantity of forage that the parties are capabile founds in must be stated; the time of commence-ten of delivery, and how much ge week or month, all of the above to be of he best quality, to be substituded by the Quartermader.

All of the section and weight, she at to inspection and weight, she at to inspection and the section of the contract solitods for the initial initial ment of the contract solitons must accompany each proposal. Bids will be opened at two (3) a clock P. M. on the day of November, 1863, and successful bidders till be duly notified. duly notified. Quartermaster reserves to himself the right to any or all bids that may not be somelered to vautage of the Government. ments to be made in certificates of indebtodness U.S. Treasury, or such other funds as may be a the U.S. Itempose.

povided for the purpose.

By order of Capt. W. Jenklus, A. Q. M.

D. O. DEWOLF.

Captain and A. Q. M. n16 dåwt25poy

SAPONIFIER,

CONCENTRATED LYE

Family Soop Maker. WAR makes bleh prive; Sapin: the pets rey using your k—her resear.

But CAI THIN! As apprises Tree are offered also,
to caronil aud dray buy the Proceeded active, put up
to from caus, all of one bodg commerciation. PENNSYLVANIA SAET HAVEFACTURING CO. Philadetalia - No. 127 Walnut arrest. Philadetal Pitt street and Duquesue Way.

CONSTIPATION OF THE SOWELS. How many of our critizens are suffering from this searc, and expecting to be not by the use of vicent purgatives, which coldinate the system and make a return of the discuss with increased aspectly?

It not better to have a remedy that all care by lving strength and vigor to the towels, analying tem to perform their unctions in a natural manner? nch a temely is "h. h.e." thereon B. sen." it ill act parge you, but, by its great invigoration and lenic properties, will give your system a tone that will erable it to perform all its functions in a vigorous and natural a nature. For an's by all druggists and

PELMONARY CONSUMPTION A CURABLE DISEASE.

that dread disease Consumption, is anxious to make scription med ifree of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will duri a afficied and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every anferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may

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Holder..... 5 00 to 10 00 each. All the good in the above that EACH. Corin-

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CRICES. E. Syc. and Second sts., Chickmati, O. N. B. All communications must be ablressed to W. B. ULEMENT, P. O. BOX NO. 322, Chickmati, Onio. Beyrann Es. Leavitt & Bevr. N. W. ett. Fifth and Vine sac.; J. T. Jenkins, of Jenkins & Hatch, S. W. cor. Fourth and Wahnat; J. E. M. vries. S. E. cor. Scc. and Second-sts.; Gest A. Peter. Fifth als. between vine and Ruic W. B. Clapp, 41 West Furth st., 2d dear from Pile's Opera House.

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Coal! Coal! Coal! Depot Quartermaster's Office,

Depot Quartermaster's Office,
Louisville, by, Nov. 11, 1863.
FALEDPROPOSALS ARE INVITED AND WILLbe received at the salike until 12 M, on N. vember
sub, 1863, for furushing coal to steamers under charto the Quartermaster's benefinent. The coal to
furnished at Louisville, Ky., Canuelton, Ind.,
low-aille and Caseyville, Ky., Canuelton, Ind.,
low-aille and Caseyville, Ky., Sawmestown, Ill.,
low-aille and Caseyville, Ky., Canuelton, Ind.,
low-aille and Caseyville, Ky.,
low-aille and Caseyville,
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lowslongside of the steamers, and the contractors to turnish thevels, baxes, &c., to load through on the steamers, and the contractors to turnished by the contractors will please sive the length of the properties.

Con tractors will please sive the length of the for which their proposels will be considered binding, the quantities which they can furnish weekly to books in for other Government use, and the price at each point to be acparately stated.

Proposels for the delivery of 50,000 or more busholes of coal, menthly, at "mithland, ky, will also be considered binding the contractors will be compared by the contractors will be contractors and the contractors of the contra

A CARD. TO CONSEMPTIVES.

The undersigned, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having unfered several years with a severe imag effection and

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Agricultural.

MUGGESTIONS AND NOTES FOR THE MONTH. November will its sounding blasts gives writing of the advancing march of winter, and the prudent man will head the signal. Everywhere may be noticed the cars with which Nature protects here cill ren. The summer glory of the trees has depicted, but the fallen Laves spread thi kly about the roots, prepara them to withstand the benumbing freets; and many a bulb a d tender sprig and waiting seed, lie snugly nestled within the folds of the kindly phelter. No woren blanket could better protect the postnres and meadows than does the downv mat formed of the wih red b'ades rass. Here, too, are safely kept the myr accede of flowers that will gladd n the field when spring shall waken them to life. Nor are tions about going into the extensive culture of the countless tr bes of animated creatur's for-gotten. Warred by unerring in tinet, the bee has filled its cells with abundant stores, and fears ne ther cold nor famine; llies and their congeners have sought sheltering erevices; nany insects have burrowed in the earth, and for others a special form of life has been de-vised, and their chrysa ides hang from fence and bush; the squirrels are gathering nots and acorns with which to regale themselves in the reals of their long water nap; in the wilder regions the bear is I oking out his hollow tree, and each animal is rejoicing in the thicke ede at which shall shield him from a ming storms. Let the busbaneman note these kindly provisions, and be equally it when for the creatures entrusted to his care. There may be danger that some domestic animals will be injured by excess of kinduess. They should be projected but not parapered. A horse confined in a close shilter, kept warmly blanketed, field with unspering hand, and hut little excressed, will be liable to inflammat my diseases from every slight exposure. Sheep indied together in warm pens, kept inactive and supplied with abundant field, will be enfected themselves, and in the case of breeding ewes, their proges egions the bear is I oking out his hollow tree nd in the case of breeding ewes, their progethe first requisite for withs anding severity her is robu t health and vigor of const tu-With these and plenty of food, animals cly unshel ered w.ll successfully resist almest at v incl mency of the season. But it is both humane and economical to give that ount of shelter which will not in erfere with amount of sheller which will not in eriere with hardiness. A creature exposed to the full force of a winter nor west r will shiver off a surprising smount of fodder, and usually of fat also. The importance of this leads us to repeat what we have of en said in the American Agrienturist, that a large part of the food con-sumed is wed up in the system, actually burn-ed to furnish animal heat. The need of this stock on hundreds of farms, particularly at the West. We believe it would not be saying too much to assert that the hey and grain annualwasted-burned up for want of protection to nimals—would keep twen'y-five p.r cent.
more cattle and sh cp than are no v raised in this country. If any whose animals are un-shelvered are yet doubtful on this point, let them commence experimenting. Builds ables or rough the defor part of the stock, and keep an exact account of the feed consumed them, in comparison with an equal number al-lewed to run at large; we have no doubt as to the result. In addition to considera ions of there is no little satisfaction in the mer ciful treatment of d pendent creatures. The lowing of uncheltered co s and blewing of ected steep are anything but so thing ma-while the grateful pleasure which ev n dumb a imals can express in return for proper care will add not a little to the enjoyments and the attraction; of farm life.

HINTS ON DEVING APPLES.-Apples not wented for fam ly use may be turned to very good account in feeding stock, but they will give much better return by carefully drying Although the s ason for gathering his fruit is mostly past, many harrels will not keep until used at hom; if sent to a distant market, frei, ht expenses wou'd con ume most of their value, and no better disposition can be made of them than to prepare them for sale in the dried size. The demand for sale fruit is at present almost utilimit d, and those who prepare it may not only have the satisfac ion of receiving good prices, but a'so of knowing that a large part of the stock will go to improve the fare of our soldier, to whom they will be a real luxury. The work may be greatly facilitated with proper apparatus. The "unn-table" pple parer, of which several mod fica ions are o be found at most ha dware stores, is a grea ime and labor saver. Where the amount emall, the coring and along may be done with the common knif; but where large quantitles are to be prepared, a circular outler of the to remove the core and a slicer having sev-eral blaces which will finish the work at a siugle str ke are desirable. At this s ason most of the draing must be done within do re; and if properly men ged, this method is pref rable at all times. A drying room may be cheaply fitted up with a stove having the pipe near the floor, asd extending lengthwise of the room. The from so racks con aining the fru t may be placed in tiers directly over the pipes, and the drying done very experitionally. The plane of a curvenient drying frame is thus given: The miright posts of he frame are two inches equare, with it is about one inchesquate railed across, far enough apar to admit a rack between them, and braced with inch strips at the back. The rack is four feet long and about nighteen inches wide motion of the plane and about nighteen inches wide motion. long and about eighteen inches wide, made of end, about one-fourth of an inch apart, or nearer if required to dry small faults. Or they could be contructed of "galvanized" wir-clo h, which would be preferable, though of coerse more expensive. A lath or it ip of hoard ine inch wide is nail d round the e ge, to prevent the fruit fulling off. The e racks are slipped in upon the side supports. The legs of the frame may be made sufficien y high to admit of its b ing placed d rec ly o air will be a no among the sliced truit, and dry it very raidy. There should be go d venti-lation of the room to carry off the air at it ecomets satura ed with meisture. The more rapidly fruit and be dried, want out exposure to high tent the heter will be its flavor and co-D ving within doors also has the adra a ed by m squito netting at the win lows, or per in s for ventilation. One or two cen s er pound over the od nary price, which wal creadily realized for nicely dried fruit, will n most cases well repay the extra co.t of all the needed appliances.

GOOD TELLAGE IS MANURE -We must, ore than ever before, realize the fact that tillage is manure"—that the literal me n ug of the word "manne" (manus, hand, and owerer, to work), is hand I bor. To manure the land is to hoe, dig to stir the soil, to expeseit to the atmosphere, to plough to harrow, to cul ivate. The ameest Ronn as made Sterentius a rod because he discovered that the droppings of an mals had the same offert in erriching the soil as to hos it. We can leave the medern nethod of manuring land to our original method of sirring the s.il. Mr Lawes has raised a good or pof wheat or ove twenty years on the same land by simply keep rg it thoroughly clean by two plonghings in he fall and by hoeing the wheat in the spring syland. The R v. S. Saith, of L is-Weedon, has for several years raised sneces ive crops of wheat by a process of tren hing the land with a fork aid by hand hocing. We do not advecate this system, but the principle is applicable to our case. We can manure our land by better tillage.—Genesce Farmer.

NS AT THE FRITT GROWERS. MILITING -The New York Fruit Grovers' Society have met regularly every Thursday at one P. M., during the month since our late oport. We have only space for a brief report f the meeting of Oct. 15, which was large and sprited. At or the ordinary routine business of examining and naming, so far as possible, the various irmits on the table, grapes were taken up. The Isabella came in for a large share of maddetion. Mr. Field remarked that it never was a snitable out-door grape, and vould not it en unless it received once aind of protection. In some shelt red situations, like those of Dr. Underlil on the Hudon, it did tourably well for a few years. He astanced the a tempts of vectors individuals, who from a year to fifeen acres of vineyard with this variety. In no case was it as use as So on Rolinson was particularly a vector on

So on Rolinson was particul r y s vere on the Isabe la. He considered that the introduction of this sort had been a great curse to grap growing, as it nearly always failed to give sat-isf ction. The reputed success of Dr. Und r-hill with the Isabella was an injury to the grape growing cause, as it operated to the great encouragement of those who planted this fruit, wany of whom in their dis ment turned sgainst the culture of all g ages. Even the grapes sept to market by the Dortor are sour erough to make a pig squeal. They were heral ed the country over as supe io prapes. This kept up the demand for vine, from the sale of which the Doctor made mo e

money than from the sale of fruit. Mr. Judd rep ied, if the Isabella be dead and buried, "suy naught but good of the de id;" the Isabel a has served a good purpose; without it, during his vonth, and early manhood indeed, he would have had no grapes at all. The question now was, "what shall we plant]

Mr Infler alluded to the rev seedlings already out, and others seen to be of all, and and he shen'd be somewhat contions of seed-lings from the Isab III and Carawlan, as all ready the faults of the parents have developed the needy of the fishing. All the seedlings of the Irabella, and he considered the Asi ondre as one of them, were subject to the mildes, which do troys the vitality of the leaf, and then it falls be ore the fruit is ripened, while the rot of the Carawba develops itself in the Diara, Arna, and other reedlings of

Mr. Carpenter cautioned all against plantng Delawares close to a fence, as he had seen the foliage nearly burned up in such situations. He was pleased with the Anna, as out of life teen kinds this and the Rebeeca were the only rts en irely free f om rot.
Mr. Field thirks we should always be can-

new rorts, as Ad ron ac, Iona, Israella, etc, which had been tested in but few localities, mainly by those interested in selling plants.

Mr. Pollock, of Morrisania, shawed two samy les of native wines, which were the simple juice of perfectly ripa grapes. He used most of Coronds, a considerable quantity of Cutarbas, and a few Isabel'as, for he could get but few perfectly ripe berries of the last. The grapes are allowed to remain till over ven till touched by frost; the berries are pick d from the stems, mashed in a tuh, covered, fermentation allowed till the skins and pulps rise in a mass to the top of the liquid. This is then drawn off, and set to ferment in barrels by itself, while the rest is subjected to pressure, and forms a less valuable sort of wine. The fermentation goes on at the lowest practicable temperature, the air bathe best, and of excellent character, entirel ree from anything like foxiness, or the bassh neidity common to the wines of this latitude, from the above-named grapes. Mr. I'. has about 2,000 vines of various kinds, on a stony and hill trenched two for t deep, standing two and a half feet apart each war, trained to stakes, one cane only being allowed to grow. He particularly insisted upon the view that true wine cannot be made, it must grow—that is, it must be the fermented juice of ripe grapes wi hout addition of any kind—in which he is quite right. The Isabella alone will not his experience, yield a wine fit to drink.

Concard yields a very good wine, but he pre-fers a mixture of several kinds. American Agriculturist.

Newbern, N. C., Nov. 10.
Major-General Peck made a reconnoissance of the Chowan river, near the month of the Blackwater, on the 6th, 7th, and 8th instants, with Commodore Flusser, and the Whitehead, Delaware, and Miami. As he was some two

Delaware, and Miami. As he was some two hundred and fifty miles from Newbern, it is presumed he was waiting the co-operation of General Foster from Fortress Monroe.

The rebels were apprehensive of some move upon Weldon, and burnt the bridges over the Wicacom river and other principal streams.

Charles Henry Foster has recently returned from an expedition to Pasquetunk and Perquents. He found a strong Union feeling in

quemesis counties, and brings a number of recuits. He found a strong Union feeling in the region he visited, which section is not yet protected by the Federal forces.

Four large steamers, engaged in running the blockade of Wilmington, have been captured within the last three days. One was ladened with 30,000 Enfield rilles, ammunition, and clothing, one with saltpetre and lead, and the others with assorted cargoes. The original cost of one was \$200,000.

The State debt of North Carolina, amounting to upwards of one million dollars, has been entirely liquidated from the proceeds of blockade running, in which the State government was largely engaged.

ment was largely engaged.

New Obleans, Nov. 6.

We have a report from the Teche country that the advance of Gen. Washburne's division was attacked on the morning of the 31 inst. The rebels, however, were soon cleeked and driven off with the loss of 100 killed and 200 prisoners. Our loss is said to have heen 40 killed. The army in the Teche country is Concentrating at New Iberia and vicinity.

Nothing has been heard from Gen. Bank's naval expedition. Its destination was probably Brownsville, which, it is supposed, will be an easy capture in connection with the movements toward the Eastern border of Texas.

WASHINGTON, NOV. 15. On board of one of the blockade-rnnners whose capture was recently announced by tel-egraph were certain important official commuegraph were certain important ometal commu-nications from rebel agents in Europe to the anthorities in Richmond. Among them are some letters of Mason—letters fixing the com-plicity of the Lord Mayor of London with blockade-tunning in an official way—letters showing in detail the negotiations with par-ties in London for ship-building, importing contraband of war, &c.

Two long and important letters from Edwin

Two long and important letters from Edwin Deelon, the rebel agent at Paris, one to Ben-ismin the other to Jeff Davis. From the letter to Benjamin we extract the following: "The greatest reasons for Mason's withdrawal have been his course of complaining against Lord John Russell personally. Russell's speech, spologetic and vindicatory of his own course is the reply to your challenge, and it proves that he will persist in his policy to the bitter end, and is even ready to overstep the law in rdir to avert offence to the Washington gov ein ment. The delivery of this speech is too recent to permit me to inform you of the Eng-

lish centiment in relation to it.
"The commentary of the Times will show that even the obserquious echo of the Ministry coes not accept and reiterate Lord Russell's views without protest, and should be venture to carry into execution the threats that he has of violating the law and asking for a bill of indemnity from Parliament the experi-ment may cost him his place. The sympathy of the British people for the Confederate States is growing stronger every day, and in the same rate as their antipathy for the Yankees. In order to foster and increase these favorable despositions I have caused various publications to be made in England on the topics of cotton, slavery, the oath of allegiance, Federal fabri-

estions, and kept np a running fire through

the English press.

"The same letter dilates on our alleged expectations of recruits for our armies from heland. It says that, after the disposal of the Roebnek motion, the rapid increase of Federal recruitments in Ireland attracted much attention, and I deemed it advisable to when attention, and I deemed it advisable to vient that country to see if anything could be done to check it. During three weeks' residence, chiefly in Dublin, with a visit to Belfast, in the north of Ireland, I succeeded in urmasking and exposing the enemy's battery, and enlisted the aid of some powerful auxiliaries in the press and the public to stop this cruel and cowardly crimping of recruits nu-der pretence of employment on Northern railroads. Many knew the real nature of the service required of them, but many more were entrapped by promises of high wages, their contracts containing a clause that they would take the preliminary oath of renunciation on their arrival in America.

"This at once would make them subject to

the draft. The number of actual recruits thus obtained from Ireland the past year up to August cannot have exceeded two thousand ableodied men; but we hope their nets will not bold. No step has been or will be taken by the British Government to stop this business, trom the difficulty of proof of actual culist-ment, and also because of the unwillingness etd Russell to wound the susceptit of Lord Russell to wound the susceptibilities of Mr. Seward, of whose conduct he has no

of Mr. Seward, of whose conduct he has he complaint to make.

'The press, the priests, and the public opinion may supply the short comings of the Government in this respect; at least an attempt is bing made. In France he says the Polish question and the Mexican entirely obscure curs, in which Frenchmen have really felt but little interest. The sympathy at first felt for the Federals has been forfeited by their brusality and insolence; s kind of vague admiration for the herolam of our people has anceeded, but is not lively enough to prompt any action nor give us a reasonable hope of it.

"The withdrawal of Mr. Mason from Lon-

"The withdrawal of Mr. Mason from Londen makes the Emperor more than ever master of the situation. The only rivalry he feared being this withdrawal he can amuse us with the Mexicon alliance in lieu of more practical intervention, in the belief that we shall continue to be very grateful for very small favors. Neither the British Parliament for the French Chambers will meet until Fehtuary next; until then the game is entirely in his own hands.

own hands. Earl Russell's speech having relieved his mind of any change in England's inactivity, I sincerely hope that the intentions of the Emperor may be more practical, but I can only judge by the lights before me."

The same person, in a long private letter to Jiff llavis himself, after complaining of the unfiness of the men who surround Davis, and specially of those who manage the diplomatic refuses of the rebellion, goes on to say: "The ladical Democratic party, which levels down instead of raising up, seems almost as strong with us as with the North, though not in such repulsive chapes; and after the war is over we shall have to fight the same old for with a new race. I may seem to speak bitterly, but I see on this side so much pitiful self-seeking and worthbes greed in the swarm of speculators, and blockade breakers, in swaggering shufilers from dangar who call the meal. Confidential that my soul sickens as I contemplate the fu-

After some general statements about English After some general statements about English and French feeling concerning them, he says I am as distrustful of recognition by France as by England. That we may be made a nawn in the Mexican business, I think very probable, but the detected intrigues in Texas, Mr. Benjamin's denunciation, which, as interpreted and published in the New York and English purpers do not inspire confidence in preted and published as the English papers, do not inspire confidence in the very astute gentleman who is now the arbiter of Sonthern and Mexican destinies, Judge Rost, who is here now, entirely con-

Mr. Payton de lares be las never had any complaints from Washington regarding Franch intervention in Mexico. If Sewarl thireforencknowledges Maximilian's Empire, the ground on which our action seems to bare en predicated is cut away from under our cannot meditate a war with France, we

te cannot meditate a war with France, we still will be leld as a pawn and have the shadow of favor, while our enemy enjoys the substance of non-intervention.

He then proceeds to suggest to Mr. Davis that the rebel trensurer must keep him better supplied in current funds and explains that France wan's money literally, not figuratively. They are a far more mercenary race than the English, and we must buy golden opinions of them if we get them at all; such was the secret of Dr. Franklin's success. These extracts are taken literally from the originals, tow on file in the War Department. The full text of the despatches will be specifly published.

The Richmond Examiner of the 9th says: The Richmord Examiner of the 9th says:
"It was reported that Gen. Echols had been of of the state of the same of t brigades they were nor even whether they were cavelry or infantry." [To the Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 A correspondent with the Army of the Po-temac, under date of to-day, sends the follow-ing: This morning there was considerable firing on our extreme left between our cavalry and the rebels. So far as ascertained, it did not amount to much. Our position has not been changed for three days, but we shall

not long remain inactive.

It is well ascertained that with the exception of detachments of cavalry, the robel tion of detachments of cavalry, the robels have moved to their old strong position, south of the Rapid Ann. The reports about a general engagement being imminent are premature. The rebels could have been accommodated any time during the past week, but they fled before our advance, leaving their confortable winter quarters. They do not want to fight north of the Rapid Ann.

Gen. Weade is master of the position north Gen. Meade is master of the position north of the Rapid Ann, and will do doubt give the

The papers and despatches captured on the blocksde runners are very voluminous; much of the matter purely personal, and consideraof the matter purely personal, and considerable of an enigmatical nature.

A young naval officer under date of Calais, France, Sept. 28th, writes that the Florida is still in Brest. Out of 90 men 60 had deserted, and were discharged in Brest. The Florida's battery was worthless. I hope still to exchange itere getting far from France. Our battery will be seven-inch rifles, four 68-pounders. In broace ide they will be quite formidable.

nemy battle when it will be advanta

There are many letters, official and otherwise, directed to rebels high in authority, con-cerning the building of vessels, &c. The tone of all, however, is despondent, particularly with regard to the lukewarmness of England. The 12th Illinois cavalry have enlisted as a veteren regiment, and the advance pay and bounties have been paid. The 19th Pennsylvania cavalry have also received their advance pay and bounties, and taken the field.

[To the Assoclated Press.] NEW YORK, NOV. 11 The steamer Arago, from Port Royal and Charleston has on the evening of the 12th, has rrived. No news.
Information received here states that a

confier was recently captured near Chatta-looga bearing a despatch from General Brazg o General Longstreet, ordering the latter to varuate Lookout Mountain. evacuate Lookout Mountain.

This position is so important that such an order created much surprise there, and many regard it as a mere ruse on the part of the enemy, from the fact that they fired several shots from that position on the following morning. It is inferred that the order has not been repeated, or such movement had ever been really intended.

[To the Associated Press.t NASHVILLE, Nov. 15.
A correspondent of the Herald, dating the lith, says: Since the partial occupation o Lookout Mcuntain by the Union forces under Hooker operations in front have been confined to strengthening the position already gained and to preparations for further occupation. Active campaigning may be considered over for the present, and the two armies will probably occupy the time in reconnoitring

and flanking.

Mexican advices state that the commander of the French army in Mexico had taken the field at the head of his forces, and some encounters with the troops of the Republic had taken place. General Comonfort had assumed the position of commander-in-chief of the lat-ter forces.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15. The Herald has the following: Trains are off the track this side of Warrenton Junction; cause nuknown. It is feared that Mosby had

The rebeis appear to have no apprehension of our assailing their position, and feel secure for the winter in their present quarters. The World's Washington despatch states that at a consultation held in Washington un Saturday between the President, Stanton, Halleck, and Meade, Halleck and Stan-ton were in favor of the Army of the Potomac going immediately into winter quarters while the President and Meade propose to take advantage of the completion of Rappa-hannock hridge to endeavor to force a fight on Lee at a point nearest the Rapid Ann. The bridge will he finished the first of the week.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.
The Editor of the Chronicle has conversed with an intelligent officer from Gen. Meade's headquarters, who slept the night before last beyond Culpepper. He reports the army in the highest possible spirits, and eager for a

There was a prevalent rumor, that, for some nuexplained reasons not original with Gen Meade, the army could have successfully and rapidly pushed on after the brilliant adair of Rapidly pushed on after the brilliant adult of Rapabhanock Station.

Our informant saw Hon. John Minor Botts, whose plantation has been completely sacked by the rebels, and who himself narrowly escaped being sent to Richmond, instead of bring paroled. His daughter was so much alarmed and distressed by the treatment shreetived from the rebels that she is prostrated by a nervona ferre.

y a pervous fever. The army was well up to Culpepper, and a From the Herald's correspondence, written at headquerters of Gen. Banks, Texas, the following details of the Texas expedition are following details of the Texas expedition are compiled: itn the morning of the 30th, a heavy norther was experience, taging about 12 hons, during which the steamer Union and two schooners went down. The steamer Zeiher had her machinery broken, and was taken in tow by the gunboat Owasco. The whole fleet, with the exception of the Union and two schooners, arrived at the rendezvous on the 3d. The first landing was made at Steame leband on the 2d.

on the 3d. The first landing was made at Berzos leland on the 2d.

The 15th Maioe, Col. Dwyer, started for Boca Chica, took possession of the pass, and encamped in the 3d. After a reconnoissance of the mouth of the Ilio Grande, a landing was effected on the Texas shore. A high surf was rinciping, and four bonts were capsized and seven soldiers and two sailors drowned. One of the boats, after returning from landing her men, succeeded in picking up a large number of those in the water, and, the Mexican shore being much nearer than the other, they started for it, but the Mexicans would not allow them to land, and the boat was compelled to cross the river to the Texas side. During the whole time not an aimed rebel was seen.

time not an armed rebel was seen. The same correspondent says he counted 37 blockade-runners in Mexican waters. On the appearance of the fleet off the Texas shore, a series of fires were seen lighted all along the coast by the rebels.

On the 2d a boat was picked up containing two deserters from Texas cavalry, who stated that three rebel regiments had been lately sent from the Rio Grande to Galveston and Sabine fass, and a regiment of cavalry had been sent ston, where Magruder is said to be

Most of the rebel army is said to be scattered at different points.

Gen. Slanghter is said to be commander of Fort Brown, superseding Gen. Bee.

A small rebel gunboat is said to be in Salvia Bayou, and on Mattagorda Island, near Salvis, is a large fort mounting nine guns.

CHATTANOOGA, NOV. 16 CHATTANOGA, Nov. 16
All quiet in front. Lookout battery has been quite vigorously workel to-day, alternately on Hooker's camps, Moccasin Point, and Chattanoga camps. Shells are occasionally thrown into town, but, plunging fire, are neither accurate nor effective. No casualties are reported here. Our Moccasin batteries have a splendid range on the camps in Chattanooga Valley, on the east side of Lookout. The indications were that an attack would be made on llooker's position by a large force of rebels ere long, but its strength and advan-tage are position have led to the abandonment of the scheme, it is believed.

The latest information from scouts contradict former reports.

It is said that the Western and Atlantic road is worked to its full capacity, bringing reinforcements to Bragg, and the road from Chicksmanga Station, eight miles south, is lined with camps.
Rebels aver that the campaign will not be

closed without a decisive and bloody struggle for Chattanooga and East Tennessee. Intelligence from East Tennessee to the evening of the 14th is satisfactory. FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 16.
The Richmond Whig of November 14 con-

tains the following:
Charleston, Nov. 12.—The enemy kept up a
moderate fire on Sumpter all day from their
mortar batteries and two Monitors. One Monitor and a wooden ganboat moved up to Sullivan's Island at noon, and shelled the bat teries one hour.
Charleston, Nov. 13.—The firing of the ene-

cers in my views and he able further that my from their mortars and rifled pieces averMr. Payton declares be has never had any seed two per minute all last night, and is insged two per minute all last night, and is in-creasing and still going on this morning. The casualties last night were two killed and one PHELPS, CALDWELL, & CO., LOUISVILLE

Atlanta, Nov. 13.-The firing between our batteries and the enemy's continues briskly. The enemy has made a movement from right to left, either with a view of a division la order to attack Lookout, or to send troops to

The Whig also has the following: General Imbeden is in Allegheny county, cooperating with General Echols. The report of his having had a fight and being wounded is doubtless premature. The Yankees under Averill advanced to Covington, Allegheny

The Little Rock Democrat of the 3d says:
Deserters report that Marmaduke has fallen back south of Little Missouri river and joined Price ou the road leading from Camden to Washington. The whole Southern force is estimated between 6,000 and 8,000.

Marmaduke's men are scouring the country, dressed to Federal uniforms, to detect Union symmetriers many of whom have been shot

sympathizers, many of whom have been shot Recruiting is still progressing finely at Little Rock.
Private advices from Memphis say that the rebels are repairing the Mobile and Ohio and the Mississippi Central Railroads as rapidly as

MAUNCH CHUNK, PA., Nov. 16. About seventy of the Buckshots have been arrested and sent to Reading. The murderer of G. K. Smith has been arrested and identified. The Tenth regiment New Jersey volunteers is now stationed in the district where the disturbances were, and the rioters are being arrested and forwarded to Reading for trial. SANDY HOOK, NOV. 16.

The steamer City of London, from Liverpcol on the 4th, via Queenstown ou the 5th inst., passed this point at 4.30 P. M. Her dates are four days later.

The Times says that, unless technical difficulties impede the proceedings of the law, the case of the Alexandria and the suspected rams will be observed as the same of the Alexandria and the suspected rams will be observed as the same of the Alexandria and the suspected rams will be observed as the same of the Alexandria and the suspected rams will be observed as the same of the Alexandria and the suspected rams. will be shortly settled, and trusts the decision will be shortly settled, and trusts the decision will remove any just cause of complaint without noduly restricting industry.

It was stated that Japan had applied for French intervention with England.

The advance of the Bank of England's discount to 5 per cent failed to check the influx of gold, and a further advance was considered possible.

La France asserts that Maximilian's scceptance of the Mexican crown is no longer doubtful London, Nov. 5.—The French chamber has opened. The Emperor's speech was pacific. lie opposes a Enropesn conference for the settlement of the Polish question. He hopes the arrival of Maximilian in Mexico will be advantageous to the country. Only passing allusions are made to American affairs

MARRIED, At Belleview, at the residence of Wm. Brewer, Est., in the 16th linst., by Elder W. W. Force, Mr. R. L. ONES to Miss Mollie D. Hagwer. On Thursday evening, Nov. 12, 1863, at the residence of Mr. W. J. Amies, by Squire Clement, Mr. S. SMITH 10 Miss MARY BELLE SPALUING, all of this city

OIED, On Sainrday evening, November 11th, 1862, at 29 min-ntes past 7, William Pore, youngest child of Thomas P., and Eth Jacob, aged 3 months and 9 days. At half-past two o'clock P. M. on Saturday, Chas. Counc., ot the age of 3t years and 4 mouths, of bron Al Lagrange, on the morning of the 13th of Novem-ser, Mrs. ANN. C. Logan, reject of John Logan, Esq., and daughter of the late Col. Flichard C. Anderson, in ha 74th year of her age.

to Sunday, the 15th inst., Isaac S. Mos op, in the lat year of his age.

Mrs. Sarah Paine Talnot, wife of Dr. J. M. Talbol, in Mouday, at 7 o'clock, in the first year of her age. At his residence, in Daviess county, Ky, on the sth 2,000 FINE SOFT INDIGO for sale by WILSON & PETER. 250 LES BENGAL INDIGO for sale by WILSON & PETER. 1,000 LBS BALEAM CAPAVIA for sale by WILSON & PETER. 50 BBLS WHITING for sale by WILSON & PETER.

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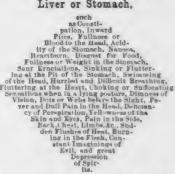
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of my comredes, as me of whose names are appeared,
and who were ultiprografia on of all the circumstances
of my case. I am, and have been for the later fory
years, a member of Six rimsu's celebrate i battery, any
years, a member of Six rimsu's celebrate i battery, any
ader the mini-diste command of Uspt. R. B. Ayro
ander the mini-diste command of Uspt. R. B. Ayro
and the command of th ited lunds as best suited me. An ecquantauce wisted me at the hospital, Mr. Frederich Steinbron, of Sixih, below Arch street, alvised me, as a forteen hepe, to try your Biters, and kindly procured a bettle. Fr. in the time I commenced taking them the gloomy shadow of death received, and I am now, thank God for It, getting bettle and the pounds, thank God for It, getting bettle and the pounds, thank God for It, getting bettle and the pounds, the pounds of the p

JOHN CUDDLEBACK, 1st New York Battery.
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